THEY BOTH AGREE.
THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST.
THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE. IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER FORECAST.

The foul weather, rain and snow, now at hand, promises to last through part or all of Saturday, in New England, with slowly rising temperatures; winds becoming southerly and shifting to westerly. Fair or clearing weather, with colder temperatures, is indicated for Sunday

ALMANAC, SATURDAY, FEB. 19.
Sun rises—6 35; sets, 5:22.
Moon sets—4 46 a. m.
High water—10 a. m.; 10:30 p. m.

HE HAD A RECORD

Patrick Loftus Arrested on Suspicion.

WAS WANTED IN WALTHAM BY POLICE.

He Received Six Months in Jail.

Patrick Loftus, who was arrested on suspicion by Inspectors Allen and Donaldson on Middlesex street recently as a suspicious person, turns out to be an arrant scoundrel if the testimony of his abused wife is true.

The Waltham New states the case as follows:

Yesterday the Lowell police gathered in two men who were in a liquor store. One was wanted for over a year for larceny, and as his companion was tough looking, it was thought he might be also a crook. When locked up the latter gave his name as Patrick Loftus of Waltham. A telephone message was sent to Chief McKenna, who replied that he knew Loftus and wanted him here on a warrant for the non-support of his wife. The Lowell police held him until Officer Tully went for him.

This morning Mrs. Loftus was in court against him and a story was developed the like of which is seldom heard in this court.

After neglecting his wife and four children for over a year, according to the story of Mrs. Loftus, her husband came here three weeks ago, and stole $13, which she had earned by going out washing and had been saving, cent by cent, to pay the rent of her house.

Judge Luce asked Mrs. Loftus if she desired her husband punished and she said that she did. Then a new complaint was drawn up, and Loftus was asked to plead. He said he had not supported his wife for ten months.

"Why?" asked the court.

"Because I will not live with her."

"Why not?"

"I don't care to state, but I will not live with her."

Then came the story of Loftus' visit to his home three weeks ago. He had been away several months and three weeks ago wound up at the house one day. He went through the house and in a pocket of his wife's dress found $13. He took it and his wife saw him, for she locked the door and endeavored to prevent him from going away with the money. He broke open the door with an axe, and that was the last she had seen of him until this morning. She told the court that the only reason he would not live with her was because he drank so much. He loved rum better than he did his family.

She said she managed to support her family by getting $1 a week from the overseers of the poor and went out washing, ironing, and scrubbing. He had not done a cent's worth of good to her since January, 1897.

Loftus was then given a chance to tell his story. He had none, excepting that he would, under no condition, live with her.

Judge Luce then gave him the maximum sentence, six months in the house of correction. He appealed and was ordered to furnish sureties in the sum of $200.

POLICE COURT

Eight drunks.

Lillian Wilson got 15 days in jail.

John Moriarty appealed from a sentence of four months in jail.

Henry C. Mellen and Emily Mellen, charged with concealing mortgaged property were continued.

Jason Connell, a boy, was charged with fornication and being a stubborn child.

Mary Flannagan, received one year in Sherborn for larceny.

Joseph Dafield, George and Alexander Galeilis, and Peter Lenias, the four were fined $12 each.

Greeks who used knives on each other each.

Great bargains in Velvet Hats, trimmed for mid-winter, beautiful feathers and roses for $3.00. Display in show window. Come and examine also another lot of beautiful trimmed hats at $1.98. Mme. Gregoire, Merrimack street.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

A Clothes Horse Free—A nice folding Clothes Horse with one pound of our 60c. tea. O'BRIEN BROS. Tea Dealers 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 89-5.

FEELING AGAINST SPAIN

Spanish Malignity Disclosed in a Circular is Significant.

Was it Shown Against the Maine? —Graphic Story of the Disaster —Cubans Blamed by Bob Evans.

New York, Feb. 18.—Medical Directer Wood of the naval hospital in Brooklyn is in possession of the copy of an incendiary circular which was passed about the streets, on railway cars and other places in Havana. A translation was sent by an officer on the Maine as follows:

"Spaniards, long live Spain and honor. What are ye doing that ye allow yourselves to be insulted in this way? Do you not see what they have done to us in withdrawing our brave and beloved Weyler, who at this very time would have finished with this unworthy rebellious rabble, who are tramping on our flag and our honor?

"Autonomy is imposed on us so as to thrust us to one side and to give posts of honor and authority to those who initiated this rebellion, these ill-born autonomists, ungrateful sons of our beloved country. Finally these Yankee hogs who meddle in our affairs, humiliating us to the last degree and for still greater taunt, order to us one of the ships of war of their rotten squadron after insulting us in their newspapers and driving us from our homes.

"Spaniards, the moment of action has arrived. Sleep not. Let us show these vile traitors that we have not yet lost shame and that we know how to protect ourselves with energy befitting a nation worthy and strong as our Spain is and always will be. Death to Americans. Death to autonomy. Long live Spain. Long live Weyler."

LIEUTENANT'S EXPERIENCE.

Key West, Feb. 18.—Lieutenant John J. Blandin of Baltimore, one of the Maine's survivors, who is at the Key West hotel, gave the correspondent of the Associated Press a succinct account of the disaster, saying that not until now

LIEUT. JENKINS of the Maine, Lost in the Disaster.

has he been able to recollect the sequence of events in the awful 10 minutes following the explosion Tuesday evening. He was on the Trenton at the time of the disaster off Samoa in March, 1889, when American and German vessels lost 244 men all told.

Lieutenant Blandin says: "I was on watch, and when the men had been piped below I looked down the main hatches and over the side of the ship. Everything was absolutely normal. I walked aft to the quarterdeck, behind the rear turret, as is allowed after 8 o'clock in the evening, and sat down on the port side, where I remained for a few minutes. Then, for some reason I cannot explain to myself now, I moved to the starboard side and sat down there. I was feeling a bit glum and, in fact, was so quiet that Lieutenant J. Hood came up and asked laughingly if I were asleep. I said 'No, I am on watch.'

"Scarcely had I spoken when there came a dull, sullen roar. Would to God that I could blot out the sound and the scenes that followed. Then came a sharp explosion; some say, numerous detonations. I remember only one. It seemed to me that the sound came from the port side forward. Then came a perfect rain of missiles of all descriptions, from huge pieces of cement to blocks of wood, steel railings, fragments of gratings and all the debris that would be detachable in an explosion. I was struck on the head by a piece of cement and knocked down, but I was not hurt, and got to my feet in a moment. Lieutenant Hood had run to the poop; and I supposed, as I followed, that he was dazed by the shock and about to jump overboard. I hailed him, and he answered that he had run to the poop to help lower the boats. When I got there, though scarce a minute could have elapsed, I had to wade in water to my knees, and almost instantly the quarterdeck was awash. On the poop I found Captain Sigsbee as cool as if at a ball; and soon all the officers except Jenkins and Merritt joined us. The poop was above water after the Maine settled to the bottom. Captain Sigsbee ordered the launch and gig lowered; and the officers and men, who by this time had assembled, got the boats out and rescued a number in the water. Captain Sigsbee ordered Lieutenant Commander Wainwright forward to see the extent of the damage, and if anything could be done to rescue those forward or to extinguish the flames, which followed close upon the explosion and burned fiercely as long as there were any combustibles above water to feed them. Lieutenant

DARWIN MERRITT, Assistant Engineer of the Maine, Lost in the Disaster.

Commander Wainwright on his return reported the total and awful character of the calamity; and Captain Sigsbee gave the last sad order, 'Abandon ship,' to men overwhelmend with grief indeed, but calm and apparently unexcited.

"In the meantime four boats from the Spanish cruiser, Alfonso XII, arrived, to be followed soon by two from the Ward line steamer City of Washington. The two boats first lowered from the City of Washington were found to be riddled with flying debris from the Maine and unfit for use. Captain Sigsbee was the last man to leave his vessel and left in his own gig.

"I have no theories as to the cause of the explosion. I cannot form any. An examination by divers may tell something to a court of inquiry. I, with others, had heard that the Havana harbor was full of torpedoes; but the officers whose duty it was to examine into that reported that they found no signs of any. Personally I do not believe the Spanish had anything to do with the disaster. Time may tell. I hope so. We were in a delicate position on the Maine so far as taking any precautions was concerned. We were friends in a friendly, or alleged friendly, port and could not fire upon or challenge the approach of any boat boarding us unless convinced that her intention was hostile.

"I wish to heaven I could forget it. I have been in two wrecks now and have had my share; but the reverberations of that sullen, yet resonant, roar, as if the bottom of the sea were groaning in torture, will haunt me for many a day, and the reflection of that pillar of flame comes to me even when I close my eyes."

VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS.

Havana, Feb. 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press visited the hospitals of San Ambrosio and Alfonso XII Wednesday. The scene was heartbreaking, and the dressing of the wounds of the victims was a horrible spectacle. Some of them, however, are already much better. Two are near death—Carl A. Smith, whose leg and jaw were broken and who is badly burned, and A. Anderson, who has burns all over his body. Both have received the sacraments.

The correspondent of the Associated Press was in the cable office filing a message when the explosion occurred. He saw from the window of that office a great column of fire shooting upwards, like a big blaze of fireworks, and he hurried to the wharf and to the quarters of Admiral Manterola. By that time the correspondent could see flames extending over the whole ship, and, a few minutes later, the Maine sank. The explosion so disjointed and twisted the battleship that her remains now appear like a pile of wreckage. All the upper deck structure, turrets and guns, are in a heap and one boiler has been blown out of its place. The foremast and bow of the Maine have collapsed, and now only the end of her mainmast remains above water.

The boats of the Alfonso XII have picked up a quantity of wreckage, including boats and a flag, and yesterday 10 more bodies were found in the harbor and were taken to the morgue. It is impossible to identify them.

Contrary to the reports current, the divers have not yet made any investigation of the wreck, and the general opinion expressed in Spanish circles is that the explosion occurred inside the Maine.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 18.—There was unabated interest at both ends of the capitol yesterday in the Maine disaster, but expressions generally took the shape of inquiry for new light upon the subject and demands for a most rigid investiga-

(Continued on Page Five.)

Hood's Pills
Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

2 O'CLOCK

HE DROPPED DEAD

George K. Hutchinson on Westford Street.

HE WAS AN OLD SOLDIER AND WELL KNOWN.

Alfred P. Bateman Died This Morning.

George K. Hutchinson, aged about 50 years, dropped dead in Westford street, near Smith street, this morning.

Mr. Hutchinson was an old soldier and was a carpenter by trade. He went out for a walk this morning and on his way back was stricken with heart disease and expired.

He resided at 155 Smith street, and besides his wife, he leaves several grown-up children.

ALFRED P. BATEMAN.

Alfred P. Bateman, aged 55 years, died this morning at his home on Smith street. Deceased was a well known lumber dealer and one of the most prominent men in the city. He was born in Waldoborough, Me., Sept. 10, 1842, and served in the late war in Co. G, 20th Maine Regiment. He came to Lowell in the late sixties and engaged in the lumber business with Norcross & Saunders, and afterwards with Howe & Burnham. He bought out the business of M. C. Pratt & Co., and in 1869 opened a big lumber yard in Mt. Vernon street. He was a member of Highland lodge, I.O.O.F., Wannalancit Encampment, Grand Lodge, Rebekah Lodge, and Post 185, G.A.R.

FUNERALS.

CHASE—The funeral of Mrs. Philenia Chase took place yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence of her son, William G. Chase, 35 West Fifth street, Rev. Mr. Berry of Pelham officiating. The bearers were Frank Crann, William Chase, Jr., Frank Chase and John Gray.

MORSE—The funeral of Charles H. Morse, who died in Boston, February 14, aged 62 years, took place at the Talbot Memorial chapel, Lowell cemetery, at 2 o'clock yesterday. Rev. Geo. C. Wright conducted the services. The bearers were relatives.

ROACH—The funeral of Mary Roach took place this morning from St. Patrick's church where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Leonard. The pall bearers were Messrs. Frank Morissey, Thomas Husband, Patrick Madden and Michael Coughlin. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

DEATHS.

WATTERSON—Miss Katie V. Watterson died at the home of her mother, 836 Central street, yesterday. Besides a mother, she leaves a brother and three sisters. Funral announced later. Friends are requested to please send no flowers.

O'NEIL—Kate O'Neil, aged 26 years, died this morning at 22 Whipple street. She leaves a mother, five brothers and two sisters. Funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon from St. Peter's church.

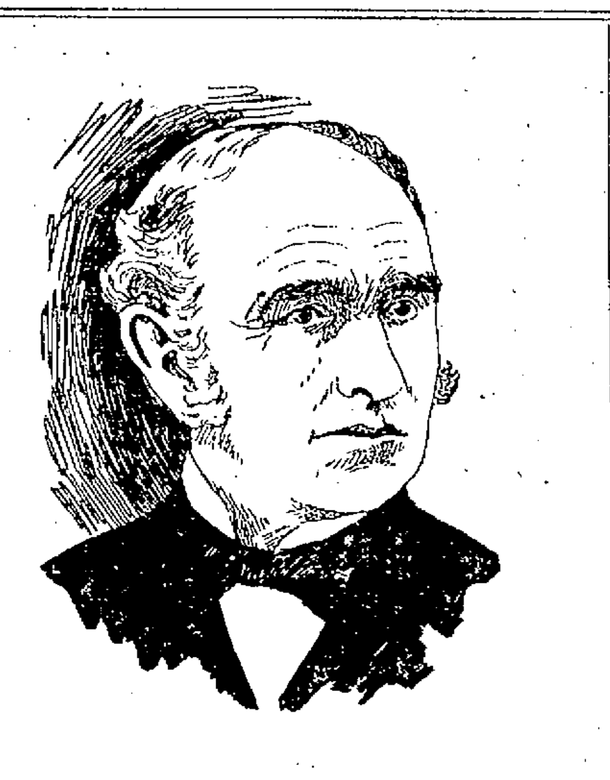
A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

A very pleasant surprise was given Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Danforth at their home, 81 Fremont street, on Monday evening, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of their marriage. About 50 of their friends paid them an unexpected visit and enjoyed whist during the evening. Refreshments were brought by the friends.

During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Danforth were entertained in the front part of the house, while the committee were hustling a beautiful quartered oak sideboard into the back door and when all was in readiness, Mr. and Mrs. Danforth were invited out to the dining room and in behalf of their friends the sideboard was presented to them with the expressed wishes for many happy returns of the day.

Old and Reliable
Cures Colds Quick
For over forty years it has been used and proved to cure the most stubborn lung or bronchial colds. It soothes and heals quickly, preventing serious development. It does not upset the stomach.
MASTA'S PULMONIC BALSAM.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the
Savings Department OF THE Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.



THE LATE HENRY C. HOWE.

The business men of this community who have long been associated with Henry C. Howe regret his death. Always honest and upright it was as a contractor that Mr. Howe was best known but after the firm of Howe Bros. was dissolved, the brothers became identified with Mr. Crawford Burnham in the firm of Howe & Burnham, lumber dealers, and later the firm became the Howe Lumber company. During the last fifteen or twenty years, however, Henry C. Howe has gradually given up his career as a business man and attended to his financial interests in banking circles and in looking after his large holdings of real estate in the city. He was elected president of the Wamesit bank in 1877 and was trustee of the Merrimack River Savings bank, having been one of the incorporators of both. He was also a director in the Kitson Machine shop, Lowell Hosiery, Traders and Mechanics Insurance companies, and until the re-organization Wednesday, he was a director in the Appleton company, and was one of the promoters of the re-organization project.

Mr. Howe, always a staunch republican, served the city in 1853 and 1854 in the common council and in 1871 and 1872 as alderman. Mr. Howe served efficiently as chairman of the Board of Health during the small pox epidemic of 1871. He was a regular attendant of the Kirk street church.

The body will arrive home from Chicago some time this evening.

THE STRIKE FUND

Still the Contributions Flow In.

MANAGER BOODY SENDS GENEROUS DONATION.

Next Check to Strikers Will be $500.

The fund for the New Bedford strikers is still progressing and it is hoped that in a short time it will have reached the $1,000 mark. The donations of Manager Boody of Music Hall, of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and the Consumers' Brewery are very generous and will be deeply appreciated by friends of labor.

Mr. Saunders, the inventor connected with one of the local mills has been collecting among his friends for the strikers. The balance to date is now $168.59. It would be well to make it $500 tomorrow and then send the whole amount to New Bedford.

THE RECEIPTS TO DATE.

Previously acknowledged	$508.07
Forwarded to New Bedford	$400.00
Balance	$108.07
Star of Lowell Circle, C. of F.	5.00
Hon. Fisher H. Pearson	10.00
Two Friends	2.00

SPINNERS' LIST.

F. Gittinger	.20
Charles Rupprecht, Supt. of Consumers Brewery	1.00
Samuel Oldfield	.25
F. Grundler	1.00
H. W. Golden	1.00
J. B.	5.00
John Andreson	.25
Edkesh	.25
Sablender	.25
Thomas Lovell	1.00
May Bros.	.50
Oscar Viansour	.25
Fred Howard	.25
Putnam's Dining Rooms	1.00
Consumers' Brewing Company	10.00
Michael Heller	.25
Ernest Christon	.25
Jos. Welmann	.25
M. A. Olmstead	.50
J. J. Cary	.50
Mrs. M. G. Hannaford	.25
Total	$144.77

MANAGER BOODY'S DONATION.

Manager Boody of the New Music Hall has sent the following with his generous donation to the strikers' fund being part of the profits of the performance given last night by the "Trip to Coney Island" company at the popular theatre:

New Music Hall.
Lowell, Feb. 17, 1898.

John H. Harrington, Esq.,

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find my check for $23.82, same being the percentage promised by the management of "A Trip to Coney Island" company and myself for the benefit of the New Bedford strikers.

Trusting that you will add the above amount to the grand fund that your valuable paper is collecting for the relief of the strikers at New Bedford, and regretting that the sum is not larger, I am,

Yours respectfully,
—W. H. Boody.

This makes the balance on hand $468.69.

Burkes' hall was crowded last night, when the weavers held their regular weekly meeting. The business transacted was cheifly of a routine nature. The question of taking operatives from the mill to devote their entire time to collecting was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided to consider the matter at a future meeting.

A committee of ten was appointed to keep non-members from the meetings, also to preserve order at all times.

The committee appointed to arrange for the dance which is to be held next week presented a report of excellent progress. At the next meeting permanent officers will be elected; and 2000 blanks have been secured for voting.

At a meeting of the Spinners' tonight Thomas F. Delehanty, who represented the union in the conference at Boston last Sunday, will present his report of the proceedings. The question as to whether or not the union will approve of the announced decision of the conference will probably be acted upon immediately after. For this reason a big meeting is expected.

William F. Carroll, at a meeting of the executive committee of the drawing in girls last night, was instructed to make an effort to amend the weavers' fines bill to "operatives" instead of "weavers." He will see Senators Putnam and Brigham to this end.

STRUCK BY A CAR

Patrick Rogers and Patrick Conley Injured

WHILE DRIVING ACROSS APPLETON ST. LAST NIGHT.

Their Wagon Struck by an Electric Car.

A very bad accident occurred at the corner of South and Appleton streets last evening in which Mr. Patrick Rogers, brother of Undertaker J. F. Rogers, and Mr. Patrick Crowley, were severely injured.

The two were in the large undertakers' wagon of J. F. Rogers, and were driving leisurely down South street from the the Edson school. Just as they reached Appleton street a car came along the down grade at a high speed.

Mr. Crowley, who was driving, tried to clear the tracks in time but could not, and although the motorman set the brakes hard, the car crashed into the rear wheel of the wagon, hurling it around and throwing out the two men. The horse ran away but was caught on Middlesex street, uninjured, by Officer Maguire.

Mr. Crowley was picked up unconscious and both he and Mr. Rogers suffered from severe bruises. Both were taken to their homes where they are now resting comfortably. The wagon was badly damaged. In such accidents only eye witnesses can place the responsibility.

Fine job printing done at this office.

MALTOX
will increase the number of red corpuscles that mean health. 50c.

LEADING SPRING STYLES
Standing and turn over collars,
4 for 25 Cents.
Cuffs—reversible or link,
3 Pairs for 25 Cts.
Collars and cuffs warranted four ply.
With these a lot of
MEN'S FANCY BOSOM SHIRTS,
bosoms of Garner percales, fine, heavy cotton bodies; full sizes, nicely made.
25 Cents Each.
The biggest shirt trade on record—never one of this grade sold below fifty cents until we broke the price to
25 Cents.
PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

THE PERVERSION

Of History by Soma American Writers.

WAS ABLY DISCUSSED BY JOS. SMITH

Before the Irish American Historical Society.

New York, Feb. 17.—The American Irish Historical society held a largely attended meeting at the San Remo hotel tonight.

Prominent members of various Irish societies were present and there were many able adresses.

Th eprincipal paper of the evening was that of Joseph Smith of Lowell, an abstract of which follows:

Mr. Joseph Smith of Lowell, Mass., speaking on the theme, "Some ways in which American history is falsified," said:

By falsification I do not mean so much deliberate perversion, as I do the false effects produced by evasion, distortion, wrong point of view and physical and mental defects of writers, which are quite as mischievous in result. I desire to group my object lessons under four heads, each tion and design. I desire to group my object lessons under four heads, each being illustrated by a writer passing current as a historian:

1. Carelessness and credulity.—The acceptance of evidence that has been subjected to no test to ascertain its genuiness and soundness. I will also discuss Prof. John Fiske under this head.

2. Legendary and sentimental—The exploration of legends, inherited ideas, race and family myths, made current and passing into literature through the efforts of writers to whom facts and documentry evidence were seemingly unimportant. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be taken as the type of this class.

3.—Mental invalidism—The disease of certain literary doctrinaries, whose natural defects have been aggravated and fixed by education in Germanic theories and school. Insolent dogmatism is the most distinguishing trait of this school, and I will assume that Prof. John W. Burgess of Columbia university is a type of it.

4.—The imaginative.—Who write history from their inner consciousness, as they believe it ought to be. This cult covers the humorless horde of "Scotch-Irish scribblers, and I select Judge Temple of Tennessee as a good specimen.

The discourse was controversial throughout, and attacked Profs. Burgess and Fiske and Henry Cabot Lodge in scathing terms.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.
LAURENTIAN Feb. 26th.
NUMIDIAN Mar. 2d.
CARTHAGINIAN Mar. 5th.
CALIFORNIA Mar 16th.
Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34.
Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.
Glasgow to Boston
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

TO RENT—A Boarding House 32 rooms at 5 [illegible] Corp. has been a boarding house [illegible] and is located near the corporations.
DONOVAN & MANSU[illegible]
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Centr[illegible]
Lowell, Mass. Telephone [illegible]

$7 TO $1[illegible]
GOOD ORGANS for above pr[illegible].
Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC DEAL

The Government Said to be the Gainer by the Transfer.

Monument to General Lafayette—Senator on Dearth of Information on the Disaster.

Washington, Feb. 18.—After a spirited debate occupying more than two hours the senate, by a vote of 34 to 29, agreed yesterday to the resolution of Mr. Turpie, declaring the senate's opposition to the confirmation of the sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad. It was developed by the discussion that the government would receive from the sale of the Union and Kansas Pacific something more than $55,000,000, 91 percent of the indebtedness of the roads to the United States, the basis of settlement being about $20,000,000 for the government more than proposed by the Cleveland administration.

Mr. Thurston of Nevada presented a joint resolution providing for a commission to supervise the collection of a fund among the schools and colleges for the purpose of erecting a monument to General Lafayette in the city of Paris, France, the same to be dedicated on the fourth of July, 1900.

The only reference thus far made to the disaster to the Maine was made in the form of the following resolution introduced by Mr. Allen of Nebraska: "That the committee on naval affairs be directed to make an immediate and thorough investigation into the cause of the disaster to the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the 15th inst and report to the senate.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, had no obection to the reference of the resolution, but he did not deem it desirable for the committee to proceed. The secretary of the navy is engaged in the work, and is employing all the means in his power to ascertain the truth. If the matter were taken up by the naval affairs committee, the best that the committee could do would be to act through the navy department. He was satisfied that as soon as the secretary of the navy obtained definite information concerning the explosion and its details he would communicate the facts to congress.

Mr. Allen objected to having the resolution sent to the committee on naval affairs. "We," he said, "who are not members of the naval affairs committee, cannot get information from the departments about these things. We are shut out as completely as if we were private citizens. I think I ought to get my information through the committee on naval affairs of the senate. I do not care to debate this matter or to indulge in any extended discussion of it. What I want is action by the committee that will give us information."

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) objected to the resolution, and it went over.

The debate on the bankruptcy bill dragged along listlessly in the house, interest in it being overshadowed by the Maine disaster. The speeches on the floor attracted almost no attention and were delivered in most instances to a handful of members. In the course of the debate Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) replied to a speech made by Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.) last week before the Middlesex club of Boston. He denounced Mr. Landis' references to the south and her people as slanders, and said that a man who would indulge in such a representation at a public dinner was unworthy of a place on the floor of the house.

KNAPP HEARING

The Legal Side of the Question Ably Discussed.

LAWYER ANDERSON MAKES A VERY ABLE ARGUMENT.

The Hearing Postponed to March 1.

The hearing on the charges preferred against Agent Knapp of the Board of Health was to have been held in Mayor Bennett's office yesterday afternoon, but at the request of Dr. T. F. Harrington, chairman of the board, it was postponed to March 1.

However a considerable portion of the afternoon was devoted to consideration of the legal questions involved in the matter.

Mr. Knapp had for his counsel Wm. H. Anderson and James J. Kerwin. City Solicitor F. W. Qua appeared for the city. There were also present Jas. Bayles and William F. Curtin of the board and Alderman L. A. Derby of the special committee appointed to investigate the health department.

Mr. Anderson said that it seemed to him an important question to know whether Mr. Bayles was a member of the board at the time the charges were made. Perhaps he ought to go further he said, and show that only Dr. Harrington and Mr. Bayles voted to prefer the charges, so that if the latter was not a member, the board had not voted to bring the matter before the Mayor. It seemed imprtant to inquire whether there was any legal prosecutor.

Whether Mr. Bayles was a member, he continued, depended upon the construction of three public statutes. One of them provided for the election of member of the board, but did not state that they should serve after the expiration of their term. The one passed in 1894 provided that the members of the board should serve until their successors were appointed. If there had been no change since then, there would be no question of Mr. Bayles' term of office. In 1895, the legislature passed a statute providing that the Mayor should appoint a Board of Health to serve for three years. It repealed the foundation section upon which boards had been placed before, but said nothing of repealing the act of 1894. The question was whether Mr. Bayles held over under that statute.

Mr. Qua called attention to a provision of the old charter providing that officers should hold over until their successors were chosen.

Mr. Anderson replied that this city plied to officials elected by the city council, and not the Mayor's appointments. It was admitted that Mr. Bayles was a member in December, when it was voted to pay over the money about which complaint was made, but not that he was a member when it was voted to prefer charges.

To boil his argument down into a few words, Mr. Anderson stated later that there were legally no charges before the Mayor and if there were, His Honor could only refer the matter to the board for action.

Mr. Qua contended that Mr. Bayles is a member of the Board of Health, and can hold office until his successor is chosen.

BOWLING NEWS.

For the first half of the game the Water Works made a great showing against the Belmonts in the Les Miserables tournament last night, but after that the mercury dropped and they were defeated. The score by totals:

Belmonts—Runels, 493; Wing, 467; Murphy, 484; Wilson, 470; Sub, 463. Totals, 2383.

Water Works—Gardner, 428; Weaver, 480; Thomas, 472; Wiley, 431; Grant, 552. Totals, 2366.

After a series of defeats both glorious and inglorious, the Courier-Citizen bowlers got together in a tournament match at Les Miserables alleys last night, and won out from the Defenders in a handsome game of individual and team work.

Both Flood and Burns went over 500 for three strings and Kelley captured a single of 201.

The game put up by Flood was remarkably even and would do credit to an old stager. The score by totals:

Courier-Citizen—Whalen, 453; Flood, 515; McSorley, 466; Burns, 519; Kelley, 486. Totals, 2439.

Defenders—Lyons, 459; Buckley, 423; Sweeney, 475; Jordan, 467; Bridge, 471. Totals, 2325.

In the Vesper duck pin tournament Team Three—Adams, 225; Trull, 210; Pickering, 253; Pollard, 232. Totals, 920.

Team Six—Brown, 216; Hill, 250; Potter, 208; Kimball, 217. Totals, 891.

ENTERTAINED NASHUA CLUB.

Twenty members of the Nashua Cycle club came to this city last evening and were entertained by the Spindle City wheelmen. The games tournament gave another chance to the Lowell boys to show their superiority.

In the pool matches the Lowell boys scored a net gain of 78 points.

At whist Lowell won, 50 to 41.

High five was won hands down by the Lowell boys, the score being 528 to 373 for the Spindle City Wheelmen.

This gives Lowell a gain of 189 for the evening, which, added to the 101 gained at Nashua, makes Lowell's total advantage 393.

APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

The appropriation committee held another session last night and heard the report of Secretary Courtney and Supt. Pindar of the pauper's department. J. A. Faulkner of the police school department relative to the department, relative to the amount of money needed by them.

APPLETON COMPANY.

The men who are willing to back the new company have signed the money they will put into stock if necessary. It is said that $225,000 has been pledged as follows:

A. G. Cumnock, $50,00; B. L. Day & Co., $50,000; Jacob Rogers, $25,000; George Ripley, $25,000; H. L. Tibbetts, $25,000; Amasa Pratt, $20,000; Hiram Whitney, $10,000; C. H. Nelson, $5000; J. J. Donovan, $5000.

BUSINESS MEN'S

Banquet at the Y.M.C.A. Last Evening.

A DECIDEDLY SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL EVENT.

Several Prominent Citizens Made Brief Addresses.

The annual Business Men's banquet, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. and the Ladies' Auxiliary was held in the Association hall last evening and was a decided success, breaking all previous records. A short reception preceded the feast. Rev. Dr. Greene invoked divine blessing and during the supper the Ladies' Lyceum orchestra gave an excellent concert. Young men in uniforms and young ladies with powdered hair waited upon the table most artistically.

Mrs. A. A. Robinson was chairman of the committee of arrangements and was ably assisted by President Mrs. H. G. Fuller and Secretary Mrs. T. W. Greensilt and the following committees:

Committee on tables—Mrs. T. W. Greensilt.

Committee on salads—Mrs. C. E. W. Dow, Mrs. Burton H. Wiggin.

Committee on oysters—Miss M. E. Buttrick, Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mrs. M. D. Clay.

Committee on fancy pies—Mrs. Willard Everett.

Committee on cake—Mrs. J. N. Wright.

Committee on rolls—Mrs. J. H. Howarth.

Committee on turkeys—Mrs. E. J. Tarr.

Committee on potato chips—Mrs. G. W. Harris.

Committee on coffee and cream—Mrs. Charles H. Littlefield.

Committee on jellies—Mrs. J. C. Burke, Mrs. M. L. Hamblett.

Thirteen young women served as waiters and they were assisted by members of the High School cadets. Their names follow: Misses Raymah Robinson, Lottie Sparks, Emma Lawson, Winnie Lawson, Minnie Hight, Mabelle Fogg, Alice Pearl, Gertrude Wilcox, Eta Haynes, Bertha Johnson, Bessie Adams, Ada Mudge, Alice Hutchinson.

Lloyd Hepworth, head waiter, and the following assistants: Grant Ford, Joseph Wright, Willard Parker, Arthur McLean, Edgar Cilley, Douglas Rivet, David McKay, Daniel Whipple, Alfred Kennedy, Walter Bruce, Victor Cutler, Howard Bean, Lester Russell, Willetts Rifenburg, Frank Dupee and Arthur and Nelson Gray.

The dishes were loaned for the occasion by Leighton Brothers and numbered three thousand pieces in all. Marshall, the florist, contributed the potted plants for the tables.

Martin L. Hamblett, Esq., officiated as toastmaster and the speakers were Mayor Bennett, Major C. A. Stott, Rev. S. T. Ford, Rev. D. A. McPhie and Rev. Bowley Green. After the supper the young men gave an athletic exhibition in the "gym." The banquet was a grand success in every respect.

SPORTING NOTES.

Herman Long, short fielder of the champion Boston diamond artists, placed his name to a contract yesterday and the famous "Flying Dutchman" will again disport himself at the South End ground next season.

The ninth annual indoor meeting for the schools will be held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic association Saturday afternoon, February 26, at 2 o'clock in Mechanics' Building, Boston. The nine events will be run from scratch and a team race between the English High and Worcester High has been arranged with others to come.

Georgetown University has proposed a triple athletic meet between its own Mott Haven team and those of Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania a week or two in advance of the intercollegiate games in New York. If Cornell will not consent, Georgetown will just as gladly welcome a dual contest with Pennsylvania. Letters have been sent to both universities asking their co-operation.

Tom Linton, the Welsh middle-distance racing man, rival of Jimmy Michael, is in town. Linton arrived in Boston Tuesday, accompanied by his trainer, Dudley Marks.

Linton is a pleasant-faced young fellow, of a modest and retiring disposition. He acts like a gentleman at all times, and when he speaks, it is in a low, well-modulated voice.

Linton may appear on Charles River Park this season.

A CHALLENGE.

Editor of The Sun:

Dear Sir—Elmer Arnold of Dracut knocked out Ernest Pins of Fall River in two short rounds last night in a private bout before fifty sporting men. G. O. Cannon offers to back him against any man in New England at 145 pounds for $250.

—An Eye Witness.

FIRE IN BAKERY.

The fire department received a telephone call at 5 o'clock yesterday for a blaze in the German bakery in the Wheelock block, Middlesex street. The floor beneath the bakery furnace had taken fire. The blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

HIS BENEDICTION

Pope Leo XIII Sends Blessing to Catholic Union.

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN NEW ENGLAND.

Remarks by Archbishops, Williams and Martinelli.

Catholic thought and Catholic doctrines were represented by the highest authorities of the Catholic church in America at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Boston Catholic union at the Vendome, Boston, Wednesday evening.

The principle of the church, with especial reference to the living issues of the present day and the progress of American civilization, were given official interpretation and the aims and purposes of this and similar semi-religious clubs highly commended.

The general verdict was that the assemblage was one of the most remarkable in the history of the Catholics of Boston, only being equalled in this respect by the great assemblage in honor of Archbishop Williams a few years ago. There was Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate and the direct representative of Pope Leo XIII. There was Cardinal Gibbons, the only American cardinal, as well as Archbishops Williams of Boston and Corrigan of New York; Bishops Beaven of Springfield, Harkins of Providence, and Tierney of Hartford, and many other distinguished clergymen.

Pope Leo himself was not only represented by his apostolic delegate, but he honored the occasion in an emphatic manner by sending a cablegram of congratulation. The reading of the Pope's message was one of the most interesting incidents of an unusually interesting occasion.

The audience was worthy of its guests. It comprised the best and highest of the Catholic citizenship of Boston many ladies being present.

There were speeches by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Martinelli, Archbishop Williams, Judge John H. Burke, the president of the union; the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Mr. John J. Delaney, state commander of the K. of C. of New York; Dr. Thomas Dwight; the Hon. J. D. Fallon, Mr. Stephen Fallery, vice president of the Catholic union of New York, and Mr. John P. Leahy, the keynote of all addresses being loyalty to the church and the Holy See and success to the union.

"Catholicity in New England" was the theme of Archbishop Williams.

He referred at length to the growth of the church in New England, saying that when Bishop Fenwick came to Boston in 1825, there was one church and one priest in Massachusetts, one priest in New Hampshire, one in Maine, and none in the other New England states.

"Boston boasted of the only Catholic school in New England. In 1873 the speaker said, New England could count 441 priests and nearly a million Catholics, while at the present time there are 1328 priests, 3225 religious, teaching and having the care of charitable institutions, 127,035 children attending schools and there is a Catholic population of 1,321,000 in this section."

The venerable prelate then turned his attention to the Catholic union, which he said was founded twenty-five years ago at the invitation of Pope Pius IX., and he also called attention to the fact that the representative of the successor of His Holiness was present.

Continuing, the archbishop said: "Up to 1810 we were part of the diocese of Baltimore and under Bishop Carroll. Tonight, his successor, the archbishop cardinal, is also present.

"When the Catholic union was founded, our archbishop was the cardinal archbishop of New York; tonight his successor is also here. We have also with us the representative of the Catholic union of New York, the first one started in New England.

"I have only one word more to say," said the reverend speaker in closing. "This morning I received a telegram from Dr. O'Connell at Rome saying: 'The Holy Father sends apostolic benediction to yourself and the Catholic union.'"

Archbishop Martinelli in his address said: "The church to which you belong in its wisdom encourages such organizations as yours. Our present head, Leo XIII., in many of his encyclical letters, in which he points out the means to be used by Catholics to oppose the error and evils of the present decade, specially commends the Catholic clubs and unions.

"It is his fervent desire that they should flourish and prosper in every country and in every city. This is his desire because he recognizes their great importance."

"A Catholic club or society is an organ of communication between men of different age and condition of life, between the spirit of religions and the spirit of sociability. It then facilitates, unifies, and strengthens the concerted action for common good, which should never be lacking in any condition of domestic and social life.

"But in order that the Catholic union may attain these sublime ends, all its members should be informed with the spirit of charity, harmony and sacrifices and listen to the teaching and instruction of their ecclesiastical superiors and especially to the teaching and instructions of the sublime leader, the Holy Pontiff."

SAVOY THEATRE

Have you visited this cosy little play house? It has been opened again and a very creditable performance is given every afternoon and evening. The place is under the management of H. B. Tucker and should receive a generous patronage. If you have not seen a performance yet, just drop in any afternoon or evening, and we are sure you will be well pleased with the performance.

TUXEDO CLUB.

Members of the Tuxedo club enjoyed a banquet in the dining rooms of the American house last night. Plates were set for 33 and the menu was a choice one. Speeches and songs by different members served to pass the very pleasant evening.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

VARIED PROGRAM

Sociable of St. Peter's Tabernacle Society.

CHILDREN SEEN IN A VARIETY OF DANCES.

Imperial Minstrels Gave a Fine Entertainment.

Few sociables have enjoyed the patronage that was accorded the grand entertainment and sociable of St. Peter's Tabernacle society in Associate hall last evening.

The people of St. Peter's parish, augmented by great representations from other parts of the city crowded the hall and enjoyed the program offered for their entertainment. The hall was decorated, the same adornments prevailing that were so attractive at the Knights of Columbus ball on the previous night. Two tables, one for lemonade, the other for candy, were arranged at the rear of the hall and decked in white and a delicate shade of yellow.

The program contained two parts, the first of which included a series of choruses and dances, in which young people were the participants. Those who took part were:

TOPSY-TURVY CHORUS.

Edward Heelon, John Quigley, Joseph Mack, George Duff, Charles White, Leo Molony, Genevieve Jantzen, Margaret Green, Alice Molony, Mollie Donohoe, Alice Molony, Grace Draper, Helen Dugdale.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN PARTY.

Quadrille Dancers—Jas. McCarthy, W. Reilly, Geo. Harrington, Ed. Heelon, Lena Fitzpatrick, Grace Draper, Mollie Dunn, Carrie Tyrrell.

Solo Dancer—Lizzie Reilly.

Pop Corn Dancers—Annie Kelly, Harriet Cull, Mary McKennedy, Lizzie Shannessy, Nellie Brady, Mary Donohoe, Lillie Donohoe, Mary Degnan, Rose Geary, Kittie O'Connell.

Song, "I'm a Little Pop-Corn," Mary Degnan.

Chorus—Dancers and Singers. Fifty children, led by Mary O'Connell and Alice Walsh.

Miss Blanche Walsh then sang "Cuddle Down, Dolly."

REVEL OF THE NAIADS.

Naiads—Martina McMahon, Rose Nugent, Lulu Ginty, Nellie Moran, Kittie Kelley, Lucy Kelley, Annie Murphy, Hattie Pevey, Martha Holden.

Mrs. Josephine Riordan McKennedy was the accompanist.

The Imperial Minstrels furnished the second part. They were under the direction of Jams F. Cahill, with M. J. Mahoney, interlocutor; Edward Murphy, G. Marcus Doyle, ends; John Devlin, Fred Woodbury, Joseph Murphy, and Joseph Whalen, quartet.

The opening chorus by the company was arranged by W. K. Hallowell.

The other selections were as follows: "Girl of My Heart," Peter Dall; select ditty, Edward Murphy; "I Love Her in the Same Old Way," Frank Wright; selected, G. Marcus Doyle; "Mother of the Girl I Love," Master Martin Maguire; "Memories of the South," Drury and O'Neil; finale, Frank Wright and company.

After the entertainment dancing was enjoyed.

The officers of the affair were: General manager, James F. Miskella; assistant general manager, Richard Welch; chairman reception committee, James F. Owens; floor director, Daniel F. Carroll; assistant, Edward P. Donohoe; chief aid, James E. Donnelly.

There was a long list of aids.

STOVER'S STRIKE.

MEETINGS HELD BY OPERATIVES—THE PRICE LIST.

The strikers of Stover's shoe shop are holding daily meetings in St. Joseph's hall. At their meeting yesterday they were addressed by Mr. Cryan, Alex. Ray, Louis Weeks, and T. F. Tracey of the A. F. of L.

The executive committee has prepared the following list of prices paid by Mr. Stover, which they claim will not compare very favorably with the prices paid by other shoe manufacturers of Lowell:

For trimmings, 20 cents for women's and 22 cents for men's.

Heel coming, 11 cents for women's and 12 cents for men's.

Buffing, 16 cents for women's, and 17 cents for men's.

Burnishing, 12½ cents for women's and 13½ cents for men's.

Cleaning, 11 cents for women's and 12 cents for men's.

Treeing, 40 cents for men's.

Shank's burnish, 11 cents for women's and 12 cents for men's.

Dressing, 16 cents for women's.

Packing, 9 cents for 72 pairs.

Buttonhole operators receive 82½ cents for 100 buttonholes.

Eyelet operators are paid 8 cents for 4608 eyelets.

After all business was transacted, an entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music was indulged in.

MURRAY CLUB.

At the First Universalist church last evening, the Murray club presented its closing entertainment of the season. The first part consisted of a one-act comedy by Grace L. Furniss, entitled "The Other Man." The principal parts were sustained by Mr. Harry A. Newell and Miss Ethel Livigston, two well known amateur performers. Mr. Newell's work was praiseworthy and he displays unusual ability in his acting, while Miss Livingston was acceptable as Phyllis, the loving bride. The remaining members of the cast were Miss Louise Campbell as Robbins, the maid, and Master Walter Sherwell, the messenger boy.

The second part of the entertainment consisted of a farce by Belle Marshall Locke, entitled "The Heartville Shakespeare Club." The young ladies who formed the cast were Lillian Dewhurst, Jessie D. Lewis, Lottie Prescott, Helen Bradford, Lillian Stewart, Edna Bent, and May Preston.

HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Nathaniel Peabody of Hildreth street, observed the 75th anniversary of his birth yesterday and entertained a family of 30, representing 4 generations.

The youngest representalove of the family was little Hazel Cluff, 5 months old, a daughter of Mr. Peabody's grandson, Bert Cluff.

Mr. Peabody has three sons, all of whom are well known in Lowell, Orville W. of Lowell, Frank L. of Pelham, and Nat W. of Dracut. His two daughters are Mrs. A. A. Davis of Lowell and Mrs D. N. Cluff of Dracut. He has been twice married and his present wife was Nancy Cluff, to whom he was married 18 years ago.

Assist Sluggish Kidneys,

The seat of inflammation, congestion and pain that impair their power to properly perform their normal functions by applying

Benson's Porous Plasters

across the back on line with the lower ribs. They promptly relieve the Backache, Pain in the Loins, or heavy dull feelings in the region of the kidneys, and through their valuable medicinal and counter-irritating effects, aid in stimulating and re-establishing a healthy condition. No external remedy so effective, reliable and prompt as a BENSON. Price 25 cents. Refuse substitutes.
Seabury & Johnson, M'f'g Chemists, New York.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream
India Pale Ale
And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

STEINERT'S
PIANOS
THE GREATEST OF

HOME ATTRACTIONS.
The Popular Pease.
The Beautiful Braumuller.
The Old Reliable Gabler.
The Greatest of All—Steinway.
Among this illustrious assortment any one can make a satisfactory selection.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS
34 PRESCOTT ST.

FAIRY SOAP is the only soap made in three sizes (for the toilet, bath and laundry) and the purest, most perfect soap the world has ever known. The Soap of the Century.

FAIRY

A pure, white, floating soap, fine enough for the softest skin, or the daintiest fabric—not too fine for coarser washing. It is sold everywhere. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

Bargains - Bargains - Bargains

STORE CROWDED WITH BARGAINS.

Read the following list, then come to J. Drain's, 111 Gorham Street and be convinced that we are giving Bargains that cannot be equalled in Lowell.

25 dozen Men's Unlaundered White Shirts with all improvements in make, equal to any 50c. Shirt in New England, for this sale 25c.

10 dozen Ladies' extra fine Black Satin Skirts, umbrella ruffle, real value $1.25, for this sale 62 1-2c.

15 dozen Ladies' extra made White Skirts, tucked wide, ruffle lace, worth 98c, for this sale 50c.

Grandest line of Ladies' fine wool and Cassimere Waists ever shown this side of Boston.

We ask you to call and look over this complete line, which will delight you, and our prices are right.

Our new line of Spring Wrappers is now ready for your inspection, also our new line of Men's Laundered Colored Shirts is the grandest ever shown.

We make special mention of our 49c. quality, which is most elegant for the money ever seen.

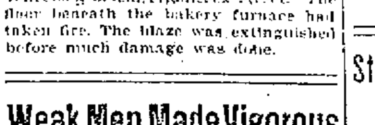
Hosiery and Underwear at about half price.

Come and see for yourself and don't forget that you can save money trading at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

The place where you can have your money back willingly if goods are not as represented.

Weak Men Made Vigorous



What PEFFER'S NERVIGOR Did!

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to Cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund Money. Pamphlet free. PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Still Moving Towards the Top

While others follow. Such low prices as the

Estey Co.

are making and such liberal terms were never heard of in Lowell

OPERATORS OF
23 STORES
ALSO MANUFACTURERS

So you can save one man's profit—New Line of Pianos to Select From. Lowell's leaders for bargains. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.

ESTEY PARLORS, 145 Merrimack St.

SAVOY
THEATRE
Week of February 14th.

VINTINIS, McLEAN & HALL, ED. CHRISSIE, WILLIAMS & MELBURN, ROBERT WINSTANLY, ZARROS.

Four shows each day: Mat., 2.30-4; Evening, 7.45-9.15.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.
Ladies, afternoons, 10 cents, best seats. School children, Saturday afternoons, 5 cents.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Tonight at 8 O'clock.
and Saturday Matinee and Night.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND

A comedy vaudeville introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island. Pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery. A show for fun and laughter.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, with Tuesday and Wednesday Matinees, Feb. 21, 22, 23.

The show you have been waiting to see.

ROSE SYDELL'S
LONDON BELLES

headed by the queen of all burlesquers, Miss Rose Sydell. 20 Captivating Beauties. 10 Big Vaudeville Acts. Lovely forms and pretty faces. Good show from start to finish. Great show, don't miss it. The funniest burlesque on earth,
"THE ISLE OF SHAM PAIN."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

State House, Boston, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Committee on Railroads will give a hearing to parties interested in a bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in this state (House bill No. 497); also a bill relative to express business upon railroad and steamboat lines (House bill No. 60), at room No. 433, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10.30 a. m.

—Rufus A. Soule, Chairman,
Silas D. Reed, Clerk of the Com.

ALBERT McCURDY General Manager.

BACHELORS' CLUB

Held Its Third Social Last Evening.

PRESCOTT HALL THE SCENE OF MERRIMENT.

The Affair was a Grand Success.

Again the flood of light from the windows of Prescott hall brightened Merrimack square, last evening, while the strains of catchy music in most tempting dance time announced the fact that still another merry party was in progress. The event last night was the third in the season's series of select socials conducted with so much success by the popular and paradoxical Bachelors' club, popular because good fellows, paradoxical because while bachelors are generally supposed to avoid the gentler sex, these young men are the admired of a coterie of some of Lowell's most charming daughters, and show their appreciation by the very pretty entertainments they afford their fair companions.

As is the custom of the Bachelors, no attempt at decorating was made, yet the scene upon the floor was rendered more beautiful by contrast for without exception, the ladies were in elaborate toilettes.

The grand march was formed at 8.30 o'clock and was led by General Manager Albert G. McCurdy accompanying Miss Florence A. Manning, who was attired in a strikingly becoming gown of black muslin, decollette. Following were Harry H. Bond and Miss Shattuck; George E. Titus and Miss Peabody; Melrose E. Titus and Miss Annie Welch; Fred B. Brannan and Miss Marcia Coggeshall; George McDonald and Miss Maud Marshall; Leonard J. Jewett and Miss Alice Emmott; William Robinson and Miss Anna Greenwood; M. S. Clark and Miss Slater of Jamaica Plain, and about 35 couples. They were preceded by two pretty little girls charmingly gowned and the march was executed in graceful manner to the music of one of Joe Hibbard's stately marches, followed by the Bachelors' medley of dances.

HARRY H. BOND, Floor Director.

The number of engagements contained 16 numbers, with the four indispensable extras and the dancing was enjoyed until midnight, when a waltz brought the affair to an end.

Among the guests from out-of-town were Charles S. Cox and Miss Wright of Reading; Miss Walmsley of Dover, N. H., and Miss Slader of Jamaica Plain.

The officers of the dance were: General manager, Albert G. McCurdy; floor director, Harry H. Bond; aids, George McDonald, Melrose C. Titus, Fred H. Cole, George E. Titus, Royal C. Reed, Fred B. Brannan, Olin C. Johnson, Marion S. Clark, Wm. E. Robinson, Leonard J. Jewett.

First class job printing done at this office.

THE LETTER "J."

Attempt Will Be Made to Eliminate I From the Alphabet.

The New England member of congress who is preparing a bill providing that the letter "j" be eliminated from the alphabet so far as government publications are concerned is to be thanked not only because he has afforded one of the amusing features of the congressional session, but because he calls attention to a noteworthy peculiarity of the English alphabet. The New England member bases his objection to the letter "j" upon the ground that it is "useless, troublesome and a general nuisance." This puts the case too strongly, but it is undoubtedly a fact that "j" holds its position in the alphabet merely by sufferance.

The letters "i" and "j" were originally caligraphic variations of the same letter. Until the year 1080 they were used indifferently and made to answer the same purpose. The "j" of that time performed a double service—it stood both for the vowel "i" and for the consonant "y." After 1630 it performed the office of the letter "y" in almost all the Saxon tongues of Europe. It still holds the sound of "y" in German, although in French it has been softened into the sound "zh" and in Italian it has become "dzh." In those languages it is not superfluous, but in English it fulfills an office which could better be performed either by the soft "g" or by a diphthong. How unnecessary the tenth letter of the alphabet really is may be judged from the fact that the same sound can be expressed by another character. It is curious, also, that even as late as the year 1818 the character was treated as identical with "i" in the alphabetic treatise in Todd Johnson's dictionary. The letter, according to W. D. Whitney, the philologist and linguist, "constitutes only 47 of 1 per cent of the sounds as they appear on the pages of English literature."

Just why a New England congressman should devote his time and attention to the suppression of a maverick letter is not apparent, but he may serve a useful purpose by drawing attention to some of the curiosities of the history of the English alphabet.—Chicago Record.

DREAMED OF GOLD.

St. Louisan So Impressed by a Vision That He Wants a "Grub Stake."

Clark Russell, in one of his marvelous tales of the sea, describes a dream in which the exact latitude and longitude of an island where the heroine was shipwrecked is revealed to the man she is engaged to marry. Perhaps the writer of the following letter is one of Russell's admirers. He has dreamed, not of an island, but of gold, and this is the way he describes his vision in a letter to the editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

Sir—In a dream a few nights ago I saw a river of gold. I was with a party of five. I can plainly see the spot, the surroundings and see millions for many. The dream was so perfect that I could go blindfolded to the spot. We arrived at night, where, on account of darkness, we camped, and as the sun rose the next morning we found a shallow stream of nothing but gold—gold in good sized nuggets, buckets full, there to be gathered; no digging, plenty of timber and a grand place to camp.

I want to go. I want to be taken along with four other honest men, share and share alike. I will agree to do the cooking, repay them for all my expenses and take them to the spot.

It means millions to us all. I am not crazy, nor am I looking for money with a gun unloaded. All parties must be good, healthy men and able to go first class, with plenty of provisions and not afraid to face death.

Who will grubstake me to go with them? I have carefully examined a map and find the route we traveled. Do I ask too much to have this published? I will answer all gentlemanly letters. Respectfully yours, ED WERNER.

Mr. Werner gives no address. His letter is dated Feb. 3.

First class job printing done at this office.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to man and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

THE MAINE'S CASE

Report That a Hole in the Plate

WAS CAUSED BY A TORPEDO BENEATH.

Conflicting Account as to Cause.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The navy department absolutely discredits the story from Key West that divers found an eight-inch percussion hole in the plate of the Maine. Secretary Long says there were no eight-inch torpedoes and no such hole could be accounted for. It is possible that a shell exploding inside the vessel pierced the hull. This is more likely than that a torpedo made it. The plates will show whether it was from the outside or the inside. Secretary Long positively denies that Sigsbee has in any suppressed telegram expressed the opinion that a torpedo caused the disaster or that it came from an external cause. On the contrary, the captain has expressed no opinion. The department this morning received a despatch from Admiral Sicard that the court of inquiry to investigate the disaster will be composed of Captain Simpson, commander of the Iowa, president; Capt. Chadwick, of the New York, Lieut-Commander Schroeder of the battleship Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Commander Maris of the Vermont.

HOLE IN PLATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 17.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned here on board the Olivette from the scene of the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor. Divers who have been at work about her bottom have discovered an eight-inch percussion hole in a plate. Admiral Menterola has summoned Captain Sigsbee to appear before the military judge Poral to make the necessary depositions. All proof of the torpedo work will be thoroughly sifted. Another man-of-war is expected here tonight. The report is not verified owing to the censorship of Spanish authorities.

McKINLEY INFORMED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Key West bulletin of the Associated Press was shown to President McKinley. His only comment was that it was the first he had heard of it. He would make no statement but said the administration had no advices tending to confirm it.

MANY THEORIES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Facts are few and theories many at the navy department today. The lighthouse tender Fern has a diving apparatus aboard. It is now in Havana. There are plenty of expert divers among the warship crew. They can be depended upon to report the exact truth.

GOV. TANNER FEARS WAR.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—Governor Tanner today called on the legislature to authorize him to tender to the president the "moral and material support of Illinois to prevent or punish any attempt at hostile invasion of our country."

FUNERALS.

CORBETT—The funeral of Michael E. Corbett took place this morning from St. Peter's church, and the services were very simple. A very large congregation was present.

A large number of people were present from out-of-town, including James E. Coter, Esq., of Boston, in whose office the deceased had been employed; the deceased had been practising; Jaes B. Carroll of Springfield; ex-Senator Wm. McMorrow and wife of Boston.

A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. McKenna with Rev. William McDonough as deacon and Rev. Fr. Mullen as sub-deacon. Rev. Wm. D. Joyce, O.M.I., and Rev. William O'Brien were present within the altar rail. Rev. Thomas F. McManus of Brookline, formerly of St. Peter's church, was also present.

The singing of Schmidt's requiem mass was by the choir under the direction of T. F. Molloy.

The bearers were Alderman Charles H. Cosgrove, James Kerwin, Charles Donohoe, Henry Reynolds, Charles Donlon, and Charles Smith.

The ushers were Dennis J. Murphy, Robert Crowley, Henry Rourke, Joseph Donohue, Thomas Sullivan, Thomas H. Lawler, P. Keyes, Jr., James E. O'Donnell, and J. Joseph Hennessey.

There were 53 carriages in the funeral procession, which proceeded to the Catholic cemetery, where interment

LAFLAMME—LUCIER.

The marriage of Inspector Chas. Laflamme and Marie L. Lucier will occur this evening in the rectory of the St. Jean Baptiste church. Rev. Fr. Emard will officiate and after the ceremony, the happy couple will depart on their honeymoon. Upon their return, they will reside at 784 Moody street.

LABOR MEETINGS.

The Bricklayers' union held its regular meeting last night and among other things voted to endorse the eight-hour bill now before Congress. The secretary was instructed to notify Senators Lodge and Hoar and Congressman Knox of the action of the body.

The electrical workers formed a temporary organization last night. Thomas F. Tracey, national organizer, and Louis Weeks, local organizer for the American Federation of Labor, spoke on the advantages of organization.

An appeal to the ministers and to the fraternal organizatons for assistance for the New Bedford strikers will soon be made by a well known local labor leader. It is also proposed to ask the leading musicians of Lowell to unite in a benefit concert, which will be given in the near future.

FIREMEN'S NOTICE.

There will be a regular meeting of the Stationery Firemen's Protective association, Friday evening, February 18. All members are respectfully invited to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

DIED IN CHICAGO

Sudden Passing Away of Henry C. Howe.

WHILE ON A VISIT TO HIS DAUGHTER.

Taken Ill With Pneumonia and Succumbed.

Henry C. Howe, one of Lowell's most prominent merchants, died early this morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Kelley, in Chicago. His death was entirely unexpected. Mr. Howe went West two weeks ago on a business trip, and when he arrived in Chicago, he was stricken with pneumonia which developed fatally.

Henry Chadwick Howe was born in East Rochester, N. H., 76 years ago. At an early age he came to Lowell and engaged in the carpenter business with his brother, the late John F. Howe. Later, he and his brother formed a partnership in the lumber business with Crawford Burnham, and subsequently the two brothers did business under the firm name of H. C. and J. F. Howe, until the death of the latter, when a company was formed to run the business.

Mr. Howe has resided in Lowell nearly 60 years. He was a director in the Lowell & Lawrence railroad, the Stony Brook company, Appleton company, Lowell Hosiery, and president of the Wamesit National bank.

Besides a widow, who was by his side at his death, Mr. Howe leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles W. Kelley of Chicago, and Bertha L. Howe of this city, and one son, Walter Howe. He also leaves a brother, ex-Alderman C. E. Howe. Ex-Senator F. W. Howe was his nephew.

ANOTHER STRIKE

The Employes of Boott Mills Cloth Room Cut Down.

THEY REFUSE TO WORK UNDER REDUCTION.

They Left Their Places This Noon.

There was a strike in the Boott mills this afternoon.

One year ago, the young women employed in the cloth room were cut one dollar a week in their wages. When the last schedule of wages was posted, a further cut of $2.50 a week was made in the pay of some of the young women. They objected to such a reduction and this noon they complained to Overseer Scott, but he refused to give them any satisfaction, told them that Agent Cumnock was in Boston and would not give any promise to see him. Then the young women resolved to strike. They all left work excepting Mrs. Hounsell, whose husband, ex-Councilman Hounsell, is an overseer in the mill. Overseer Scott said that the ring-leaders of the strike will never get work there again.

This afternoon some of the men in the room gave assistance but they promised that tomorrow they will refuse to work in the strikers' places.

The young women will seek a conference with Agent Cumnock tomorrow morning.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

THE

Lamson AND Hubbard

HATS

for Spring are now here and ready for your inspection. New shades, new styles, new proportions.

Personally we consider this season's block the prettiest they have ever produced.

O'Hearn & Dowd

THE CLOTHIERS.

OLD POST OFFICE.

THE WILDS OF CHICAGO.

Visitors to the Windy City Should Go Well Armed.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Perhaps the one thing that most excites the surprise of outsiders who come to this city for a visit is the equanimity with which the people submit to highway robbery. It is not that an occasional case occurs such as might shock any community, but that people are robbed with such regularity in public places that no one but the victims pays much attention to the facts. Even the newspapers that are supposed to be hunting for sensations do not report them at length or put searcheads over the accounts.

In last Sunday's paper, for example, I find the accounts of three successful highway robberies and one burglary with a murderous assault all crowded into a quarter of a column with a two line head. All three were on principal streets. One was in a crowd in front of the Dearborn station, when a woman was seized by a heavily built man, who exclaimed, "You utter a scream and I'll put an end to your yelling right in this crowd." This, according to the reporter, he said, "in an ordering tone." The woman struggled, but did not dare to cry out, and the robber, finding that "the struggle began to attract the attention of passersby," gave her arm such a violent wrench as to break it. The woman fainted and was afterward taken to a hospital. The robber, seizing her purse, dashed through the crowd and disappeared in an alley.

It does not appear that either this case or that of a fire marshal who was dragged into an alleyway off State street and stabbed and robbed was reported to the police. Anyhow, no arrests are reported in either of the four cases, and no special interest seems to be excited. It is difficult to understand the coolness of Chicago people under the circumstances and impossible to think of similar occurrences in other civilized cities being considered as everyday matters.

D. A. C.

Johnnie Put 'Em Away.

Mistress (to servant)—Bella, where are those berries I told you to put away?

Servant—Johnnie came in awhile ago, marm, and he said he'd put 'em away for me.

Mistress—You needn't search any further for them, Bella.—Roxbury Gazette.

A New Kind of Party.

The crokinole party given by Miss Mary McGaughey recently at her home in Atlanta in honor of Miss Hattie Moore was an occasion of unusual pleasure.—Atlanta Constitution.

Bon Ami

THE MODERN CLEANER

IS USED IN THE FORM OF A LATHER.

All Grocers.

Marion Harland's Idea of it:

"Some years ago I sketched the crest of the average American housewife. It was a bare, bony arm, brandishing a reeking frying pan."—MARION HARLAND.

That was in the time when the frying pan was always filled with *lard*. Before healthy shortening and frying were made easy with Cottolene. Before Marion Harland declared that

COTTOLENE

"Is purer, more healthful and economical than lard."

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

"For a long time," said the farmer's wife, "I suffered from gastric troubles and dyspepsia. After all my meals I experienced a disagreeable, heavy sort of feeling and oftentimes in the morning my tongue would be coated; in fact, this would be the case for whole days at a time. I had recourse to the whole category of correctives, aperients, laxatives, etc., but the relief I found was only temporary. Indeed, in most cases, after I had taken them for any length of time, the early efficacy seemed entirely vitiated. I had so often seen in the advertisements of

Ripans Tabules

the statement, one gives relief, that at last it so impressed itself upon me that I decided to give them a trial. A trial was entirely convincing and in a short time I was well. While I have now no regular use for them I always keep them on hand, to be used in case of emergency."

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also bridges Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—in need of gold without. No Sunday work. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. O. H. BICKNELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge

4 4 4 4

4-BIG BARGAINS-4

WORTH FOUR TIMES THE PRICE.

No. 1.

80 odd Jackets, all good styles, early season's prices, from $7.50 to $9.75, we will close them out now at

$2.98

No. 2.

65 Jackets, the best value advertised this season, now is your chance to get a $15 Jacket for

$5.75

No. 3.

Furs at one-fourth their real value, high-grade Fur Capes—Electric Seal Jackets, Astrachan Fur Jackets, Fur Collarettes,

One-Fourth Their Value

No. 4.

A wonderful bargain in Mackintoshes, Iverness style, double texture, have sold for $8.50 to $9.50 each, bargain price

$2.98

N. Y. CLOAK & SUIT CO.

12 JOHN STREET.

4 4 4 4

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

ANY TWO

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city.

The real cost of advertising is not the price per inch, but the price per inch per thousand papers.

See The Point?

It appears that the freedom of the press is still uncurtailed. Thank God for the right of trial by jury.

The strike in Stevens' shoe shop adds another to the labor problems to be settled between employer and employe. It is another example of the McKinley prosperity.

No matter what telegrams of sympathy or regret may come from Spain, relative to the destruction of the battleship Maine yet the Spanish populace will rejoice over the disaster.

Despite the rumors of war with Spain, it is stated that the Mechanics' Phalanx will carry out the arrangements for its annual ball just as if the war cloud had not appeared.

The Navigation company connected with the Vesper club will probably oppose the abolition of the free landing. Very few people in Lowell realize that we have a navigation company in this city.

Judging from present appearances, the rush to Klondike at the opening of spring will be the greatest known in the history of the world, and in all probability more than 50 per cent. of those who go will be bitterly disappointed.

Councilman Garvey has brought up the question of free public baths. Councilman Lang offers characteristic opposition to the scheme. Mr. Lang's reputation has lately been soiled in a manner that will not be cleansed by a plunge in the river.

The city is to buy the old Moody school, which it sold a couple of years ago. It is questionable whether the Manual Training school as conducted there is of sufficient benefit to the community to warrant the purchase. If manual training was made available to the pupils of the grammar schools, then there could be no objection.

The Lawrence American has called for an investigation of abuses at the county jail in that city, and as a result, it is stated that one of the officials has resigned. We do not know the nature of the American's charges, but judging from the terms in which they are couched, we should expect that the tanning of human hides may be in progress at the Lawrence institution.

The city council has paid its last tribute to the memory of Frank Owen. There was no newspaperman in the city who had such a long experience in reporting city council matters as did Mr. Owen, and there was none so well posted upon municipal history. He had been acquainted with every city council and on terms of friendship with most of the members thereof for the past twenty-five years.

Old Mr. Sweetser of Chelmsford is pleading before the legislature for the return of the money he lost in a bunco game with one Mr. Reed, who paid a visit to the farmer about a year ago. Somehow or other Mr. Sweetser's pleading does not seem to excite much sympathy and nobody will accuse the state of being a party to a bunco game if it refuses to compensate him for his loss.

PARTY POLICY.

The national committee of the democratic party, the populists and the free silver republicans have issued addresses to their national adherents appealing for a union of forces in the coming elections of the present year. William J. Bryan in a recent manifesto sounded the keynote of the policy which he followed in the fall election for congress and also in the elections of 1896. While these three elements will unite their strength on the financial question, they will retain their independence and be entirely distinct. The republican party has diverged more and more from the stand it took sometime ago in favor of international bimetallism. It has practically abandoned the bimetallic plank in its platform and has taken up instead the plan of reform recommended by Secretary Gage which embodies the retirement of greenbacks, the issuance of bank currency and the general solidification of the gold standard. The people of the country are being educated upon this financial issue, and the vast majority is already convinced that the business depression and the principal industrial ills under which the country is suffering at the present are due mainly if not entirely to the ruinous effects of the gold standard.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Boston Herald—The statement of the secretary of agriculture that $40,000 Cubans have come over and settled in Florida during the past few years for the purpose of going into the tobacco business throws considerable light, not only on the strong Cuban sentiment prevailing there. Florida is a very safe refuge for Cuban patriot of all degrees.

Boston Herald—There is a movement for biennial sessions of the legislature of New York, which seems to have considerable strength among the people there. Governor Black is understood to favor it, and the present legislature is supposed to contain a majority for its passage. There is fear of Platt, however. He has not declared himself on the subject, but it is shrewdly suspected that a man so interested in politics as he is will not willingly lose the opportunity to operate upon a legislature every year. New York has already done away with the biennial elections of one branch of it for many years. This New York movement is a step beyond that which was recently attempted in Massachusetts and failed.

Boston Globe—Let the Madrid populace "tear around" if they will, but it will be very unhealthy for any mob to insult the American minister there.

Lowell Citizen—The bill to prevent savings banks from occupying the same quarters with national banks has been killed as it it ought to have been. It was malicious blind to prevent the incorporation of savings banks and trust companies.

Lawrence Sun—A political catechism.
What is the matter with the country?
Hard times.
What caused the hard times?
"Sound money, protection and prosperity."
Who is responsible?
The republican party.
What shall be done to them?
They will be cast into outer darkness.

Springfield Republican—The Dingley law increased the protection to furniture manufacturers 10 per cent. but the news last week brought word of a reduction of wages in one of the large Michigan furniture factories and of the failure of a New Hampshire concern—both "on account of hard times." Thus the question goes on growing upon the popular mind, "Does protection any longer protect in this country?"

Taunton Herald—The North can make no permanent gain by cutting wages. No matter how low they go, the South can go lower. If the North is to do anything with wages, it should raise them and thereby retain the most skillful labor in this part of the country. Let New England manufacturers adopt a liberal policy and they can force the South instead of the South forcing them. The highest paid labor is everywhere and always the best labor, and if New England pays better than the South, the most skilled operatives will stay here. The one hope of the North is in workmanship, not wages. It is manhood against greed and not greed against greed. The North can win only by keeping the standard high; it can lose only by degrading it.

Boston Record—Getting soaked at bunco and asking the legislature to pay it back through ball money received in the Reed case is one countryman's way of looking at it. But turn that countryman down!

CRISP GOSSIP.

There is none among our exchanges that I enjoy reading more than that bright little Waltham News that always worth perusing. I am particularly "struck on" its "Watch Jewels" column, devoted to news of the employes of the watch factory. The writer uses the lingo of the factory and some of his or her statements are very amusing to the uninitiated.

Here are a few of the jewels:

"Clarence Swett who has been out from the damarkeeing has returned," which news his friends are darn glad to hear.

"Jennie C—— has returned to the dial," translated means that Jennie is on time again.

"Louise M—— has returned to the Batshing." She came to a good end.

"Annie B—— is out sick from the state." We hope its not dyspepsia.

"Mary L—— is out sick for the punch," though as a matter of fact Mary never drank a drop in her life.

"W. Rogers has resumed the balance." We've been off ourselves, Bill.

"Abbie H—— has returned to the scope," and will swing as gracefully as ever, we hope.

Recently a gentleman had the misfortune to lose by death his second wife and of course, crape on his door bell announced the sad fact.

An acquaintance passed the door and seeing the emblem of mourning, inquired of a neighbor:

"Who's dead in there?"

"Why, Mr. ——'s wife is dead," was the answer.

"What! She ain't dead again, is she?" inquired the supreme champ in astonishment.

STATION AGENT SHOT.

Wayland, Mass., Feb. 18.—Frank H. Lane, the station agent at Tower Hill station on the Boston & Maine railroad was shot twice and probably fatally injured by a negro, who was afterward caught and who is now in the custody of the Waltham police.

First class job printing done at this office.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

prise, these warrants to be received at 10 per cent premium in place of money and to be afterward canceled, leaving the improvement ever after public property without bonded debt? Why would not these small warrants be like the French rentes, a favorite investment for the people generally?

A vaster field for opportunity is now opened for the people to occupy through the various modern discoveries and inventions and their collateral advantages than has ever before been presented. With the opportunity has come a practical method of more widely interchanging services, commodities and ideas on a grand scale, a method independent of the arbitrary restrictions of gold or silver. This impetus has not come through expensive wars and destructiveness to life, but it has come silently to herald beneficent and peaceful pursuits in order generally to ameliorate the condition of the human race. The twentieth century will soon be called upon to decide upon this great problem with a comprehensive and farseeing economy. Let us hope it will be equal to the emergency that will be thrust upon it.

CHARLES M. DU PUY,
58 West Forty-ninth Street, New York.

THE RAILWAYS.

How the Government Should Acquire the Ownership and Then Operate Them.

How shall we obtain the ownership of the railroads?

Repeal all the charters, abrogate all corporate rights. That ends the system as it now stands. Then let the people—by the government—take charge of them under the constitutional provision, namely:

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and the Indian tribes."

Have the roads valued at a just and equitable price, actual worth and operated by the government, agent of the people, as:

The department of rail and water carrying, the same as any other department of the government, with a cabinet minister.

In the adjustment, allowing the present owners to retain five eighths of the value agreed upon as an investment, paying them 3 per cent per annum till final liquidation and full ownership of the people. The roads to be run at cost of operating them—that is, a schedule of prices to be paid by the people for the use they require.

Sufficient in amount to pay the interest while needed, sinking fund till final ownership is reached in the discharge of the debt to the old owners and running expenses, warehousage, etc.

This would be about 3 mills a ton a mile for freight and 1 cent a mile for passenger fare.

While now it is 14 mills a ton a mile and 3 cents a mile passenger fare.

The government shall establish warehouses along the line of the department of rail and water carrying ample in size to hold the products, raw material and finished article, on the way from the producer to the consumer, and these buildings to be a part of the carrying system.—Jesse Harper in Farmer's Sentinel.

Monopolies.

There are many varieties of monopoly—for example, legal ones, such as patents, and our patent laws need amending. In fact, I sometimes believe it might prove advantageous were all of our patent laws repealed — although they have done much to stimulate inventions—so great are the abuses in which some of these protected monopolies indulge. In case the patented article proves to be of vital importance, like the telephone, there should be some way of public purchase.

There are monopolies also of public conveniences, such as the telegraph, telephone and express business, where it is more of a convenience to the people to have all persons reached by the same corporation, thereby enabling the easy transaction of business. But these monopolies are of such a routine nature that abuses would be so easily seen under public ownership that the case is very strong here for such public ownership.—Professor E. W. Bemis.

Populists For Home Insurance.

The Populists of Kansas will advocate state insurance in the pending campaign, and Private Secretary Little is now compiling data for the campaign handbook. That section relating to the profits of insurance says:

"During the year 1896 fire insurance companies from other states and countries received $1,544,000 from the people of Kansas and paid them $900,000 in losses, taking $600,000 out of the state. The life insurance companies from a distance collected premiums to the amount of $1,300,000 and paid losses to the amount of $354,000, taking about $950,000 out of the state. There is $1,500,000 that this state has paid out for which it has absolutely nothing to show. During the last 26 years Kansas has paid $45,000,000 in premiums and received $20,000,000 for her losses, losing $25,000,000 by the transaction, money which absolutely left the state."

The Multiple Standard.

It may sound queer, but it is a fact that many of the most ardent advocates of free silver in the last campaign were not of the opinion that silver coinage offered any final solution of the money question. They simply preferred bimetallism to the single gold standard. The best thinkers in this country, and, for that matter, in all civilized countries, prefer paper money based not alone on the commodities of gold and silver, but upon a large number of staple commodities. In other words, they are in favor of the multiple standard of value. Iron, wheat, corn, brass, coal and other products of land should form a multiple standard of value. Every valid argument made in favor of free silver can be made with more force for the multiple standard. The latter is scientific bimetallism is not.—Professor Frank Parsons.

THEIR POSTAL BANKS

THE PEOPLE OF QUEENSLAND HAVE REASON TO BE SATISFIED.

With Them Government Depositories For Savings Have Been Very Satisfactory. Another Country Which Shows the United States the Way.

The government savings bank system of the colony of Queensland had its beginning in a very modest fashion a little more than 83 years ago. At that time the colony was but five years old in its separation from New South Wales, "the mother colony of Australia," and the population was less than 75,000.

The parliament of Queensland in 1864 passed the first act on this subject, and it was approved and put into operation without delay. In the beginning there was no mention of postoffices as agencies for the bank, and in fact there was no bank established. The purpose of the government, always more frank in its paternalism than that of the United States, is indicated in the title of the act, which was "an act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest, with the security of the government for due repayment thereof." The preamble was no less definite in explaining that it was expedient to enlarge the facilities available for the deposit of small savings and to give the direct security of the colonial revenue for the repayment of the money deposited and of the interest. Instead of utilizing the postoffice or creating a bank, the act provided that the governor, with the advice of the executive council, might direct any police magistrate or other officer authorized in that behalf, to receive deposits for remittance to the treasury and to repay the same under regulations to be prescribed.

The deposits were to be not less than 5 shillings, were to be credited in the depositor's passbook and were to be remitted at once to the treasury at Brisbane. Withdrawals could be made without other notice than the time required to mail the application to Brisbane and receive the required amount in return. The money could be carried to whatever account in the treasury that was decided upon by the executive council. In the act there was no stipulation of rate of interest to be paid nor any limitation of the sum that might be deposited. It was declared, however, that interest should be computed annually Dec. 31.

In 1882, after several acts formulated to improve the system had been passed in the intervening years, three important provisions were added to the legislative regulations of the bank. One provided that the interest paid should never be more than 5 per cent nor less than 3 per cent, the rate to be fixed by the executive council and the governor; another established a limit of £200 on the amount which might be accepted from any one depositor, and a third provided for the computation of interest on all periods of full months during which money should be on deposit instead of only on Dec. 31. Since then there has been little new legislation enacted for the bank, and the only changes have been those of minor detail. The single exception to this is in a provision which has been made for the benefit of those who wish to carry on deposit more than the amount for which interest may be paid under the act of limitation. Three years ago there was created what is termed government savings bank stock. The governor is authorized to issue this stock from time to time not exceeding a total of £1,000,000, the stock to be redeemable in 1945 and to bear interest not more than 3½ per cent. When any one has on deposit in the savings bank a sum larger than the amount on which it is permitted to draw interest, he may apply for stock to the amount of his excess, in sums multiples of £10, and this stock is allotted to him. It is paid for out of his account at the market price of the stock.

The sums coming to the government in this manner in payment for that stock are to be applied to the purchase and redemption of any Queensland government debentures; and all debentures thus purchased are to be canceled. The savings bank stock is made a security in which cash under the control of the courts may be invested. The stock is a popular form of investment, and within the three years since its issue was authorized virtually the whole amount has been applied for and issued.

According to the last report of the bank officials for the year ended June 30, 1897, there are 68,310 depositors, and a total to their credit of £2,568,475, or about $12,800,000. The rate of interest paid was 3 per cent, and the amount of interest added to the deposit accounts and paid to depositors was £66,501, or about $332,500. About two-thirds of the money on deposit is invested in Queensland government debentures, which draw interest enough to pay the running expenses of the bank and the interest on the savings deposits. The remaining third is kept as a cash balance in the Queensland national bank. The number of depositors increased by 5,084 during the year, and the amount on deposit by £289,096, or about $1,200,000. The population of the colony is less than 500,000. More than 12 per cent of the population are depositors in the bank, and the per capita deposit, figured on the whole population, is more than £5, or $25. The average deposit is approximately £40, or $200. The per capita deposit and the percentage of depositors to the whole population show a steady increase year by year. The bank is under the direct supervision and administration of the treasury department, and branch offices are maintained in about 200 towns. The service of the postoffice department is utilized in remittance and the postoffices are employed as deposit agencies in many places. The value of the system to the people of the colony is admitted everywhere and demonstrates itself constantly.—Brisbane Cor. Chicago Record.

Everybody Says So!

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SUNBEAMS

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

A REVIVAL AMONG THE SHELLBACKS AND HOW IT ENDED.

Jep Jones Tells a Queer Tale About Some Sinners by the Sea—Tim Smith's Dory and Its Very Remarkable History—A Tramp Solves a Mystery.

Thar wasn't any more lyin, stealin and backbitin goin on than usual in Squan Creek when the preacher stood up one Sunday mornin and said he was goin to hold revival meetin's in hopes to better the town. It wasn't long before he began, but nobody exceptin Aunt Sally Davis attended the first five or six meetin's. She had bin a member of the church fur 30 y'ars, but to obleege the pastor and start things off she went for'd on the anxious seat and told how wicked she had bin and got converted over ag'in. She did this four nights running, and then she told Jim Crueso, her hired man, that if he didn't help things along she'd discharge him. Jim got converted to keep her company, and then two or three more dropped in, and finally the meetin's got a good start. By and by the pastor came down to the wharf and begun to talk to us, and arter he had gone Joe Taylor speaks up and says:

"I've allus bin as innercent as a year-lin baby, but I'm willin to go to the meetin's and help save the rest of ye."

Josephus Harmon scratched his head for awhile and looked off over the marsh, and then he said:

"If I was to die tonight, I'd go straight to paradise and hev golden wings, but thar's nuthin mean about me. I'm willin to attend the meetin's and see that the rest of ye git a fu'r show."

Half a dozen other old shellbacks spoke in the same way, and that night about 20 of us showed up at the meetin. None of the crowd got hit very hard that night or the next, but on the fourth night Joe Taylor begun to hitch around on the seat and look pale, and purty soon he stood up and begun to talk. Everybody knowed he was an old liar and as stingy as grease, but no one had suspected that he was anything wuss. It jest took us all by surprise when he got up and confessed to stealin 17 bushels of oysters from Solomon Tompkins' bed and of choppin up Tim Smith's dory and of killin the Widder Harper's big dog—owned right to all of it and more, too, and said he was willin to pay all damages. That started the gang. When Joe Taylor sot down Jim Renfew got up and went and said:

"I'm feelin that I'm the meanest reptile on the face of this airth. I've purtended all along to be a decent man and abide by the law, but I'm a scoundrel of the deepest dye. It was me that burned Henry Scott's boathouse two y'ars ago, and it was me that robbed the postoffice last y'ar. I are also the miserable heathen who chopped up Tim Smith's dory, and I'm willing to go to prison fur my crimes."

When Jim Renfew sot down, Tom Doty got up and shed tears and wabbled his chin and said:

"Of all the low down villains in this world of ours, I'm the wust, and I want to be tooken right from here and sent to prison for the remaindor of my days. It was me that hamstrung Uncle Tarbell's mewl, it was me that stole Joe Barber's 50 hens, it was me that begun all the lyin in Squan Creek, and I also want to own up that it was me that chopped up Tim Smith's dory, and I'm ready to git down on my knees and beg his pardon and pay damages."

That was three different men who had confessed to choppin up that dory, and the pastor 'peared to be sorter puzzled over it. He didn't say nuthin, however, and when Tom Doty sot down Jason Jackson got up and humbly said:

"It's a wonder I haven't bin struck by lightnin or bit to death by a shark, for I'm nuthin but a mass of wickedness. Fur five y'ars I've bin tryin to see how wicked I could be. I've lied and stole and bore false witness. I've cheated and wronged and robbed. Nobody never did suspect me of murder, but I killed a tin peddler back on the hill road three years ago and sunk his body in Shark inlet. I'll go with the officers tomorrow and produce the bones. While I'm ownin up and willin to be hung, I might as well say that it was me who chopped up Tim Smith's dory. Tim is here, and I'm askin if he'll take my hand and fargive me."

"Thar must be some mistake about that dory," says the pastor as Jason sot down. "I remember about it's bein chopped up, but four of you couldn't hev done it. The next man up better leave the dory out."

The next one to git up was Tim Smith hisself. He'd bin cryin softly fur half an hour, and it was two or three minits before he could find his voice to say:

"Thar hev bin folks here who said they was bad, but they didn't know any. I've laid awake nights to be bad. Thar ain't a crime but what I'm guilty of, and I don't expect I've got any soul to be saved. I want to be tooken out and hung this very night, and I want everybody in this meetin house to spit on my grave when I'm buried. Before I'm hung, however, I want to say that I chopped up that dory myself. I did it to git sympathy and to be mean. Now go ahead and call the hangman."

"Thar's bin a heap of lyin about that dory," says the pastor, "and I don't like it. Four of the five of you must hev lied, and if you don't own up this meetin house may crumble in on us."

Every one of them five stood up and said over ag'in that he chopped up that dory, and the pastor said it was no use to continue the meetin's if liars was to come thar and lie. Harrison Pomeroy was goin to git up and tell how bad he was and how he chopped up that dory, but the pastor choked him off and closed the meetin. Next day everybody was gabbin and scandalizin and callin everybody else a liar, and the fuss was kept up till all strangers dodged Squan Creek, and even the fish wouldn't come into the bay no more. Bout four weeks arter the meetin's we cotched a tramp stealin a net, and he owned up to choppin Tim Smith's dory to git wood to make a fire.

M. QUAD.

THE PASTOR CAME DOWN TO THE WHARF.

A Story of General Sherman.

Once when General Sherman had been under the care of a physician for some time he said: "Doctor, I don't seem to be getting any better, for all your medicine."

"Well, general," replied the doctor jocosely, "perhaps you had better take Shakespeare's advice and 'throw physic to the dogs.'"

"I would, doctor," replied the sick man as he turned his head on the pillow—"I would, but there are a number of valuable dogs in this neighborhood."—Argonaut.

A Good Sign.

"Well," said old Millyuns as the family sat down to dinner, "I guess the baron means business."

"Oh," exclaimed Laura and her mother in chorus, "tell us why!"

"He came around to the office this morning and asked me to lend him $50 on account."—Cleveland Leader.

Faith Shattered.

Cholly had lost his entire wad on the races.

"Talk to me about horseshoes bringing good luck!" he exclaimed bitterly, as the gentlemanly pawnbroker refused to advance enough on his scarfpin to pay his car fare home.—Chicago Tribune.

Then He Kissed Her.

"While I am as much opposed to the anarchist as any one else," she said, "it is still evident to me that there is something very attractive about the word."

"What is it?" he asked.

"The pronunciation of the last syllable," she replied.—Chicago Post.

Always Ahead of Time.

Smith—Your friend Wheeler is a crank on punctuality, isn't he?

Brown—I should say he is. Why, he even carries his watch in the rear pocket of his trousers just to prevent his ever being behind time.—Chicago News.

He Wanted to Know.

"Sir," said the haughty Lady Constance, "I can read you like a book."

"Oh, then, tell me," cried Reginald de Sentless breathlessly, "do I marry the rich heiress in the last chapter?"—Harper's Bazar.

An Endless View.

Raggs—All this talk about the world coming to an end is rank nonsense.

Jaggs—Why is it?

Raggs—How can anything round come to an end, I'd like to know?—Chicago News.

Money to Burn.

Wallace—I presume you are aware that money is a great carrier of bacteria?

Hargreaves—Yes. That is why I burn it as fast as I get it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Preferences.

"What makes folding beds always want to shut up?"

"Perhaps they prefer the wild lives they may lead as sideboards."—Chicago Record.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

THIS IS LOWELL TESTIMONY AND WILL STAND INVESTIGATION.

If you doubt this and wish to investigate, you haven't to go to some other state in the union to prove it. It is not a long yarn published in Lowell newspapers about a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. It's about a resident of Lowell. You can get lots of testimony in Lowell papers about remedies but keep this fact constantly in view: There is only one remedy endorsed by bona fide local residents. Read this case:

Mr. Morrill C. Gove, machinist, living at 26 East Pine street, says: Some years ago, I was hurt by a railroad car and although I got over the immediate consequences of the accident, I have suffered since with excruciating pains in the back and other parts of the body. Probably the aching across the loins was the most acute, but constant twinges radiated towards the shoulders and under the arms. This was accompanied by smarting, burning pain beneath the surface of the skin. Immediately over the chest and different parts of the back. For four or five years, there has been considerable numbness in my limbs from the knees downward and to add to my general discomfort, the kidney secretions were far from being right. Some time in the fall of 1895, I read in our local papers about Doan's Kidney Pills and thinking they might give me some slight relief for my complaint, I procured a box at Billingwood's drug store. This is probably too much to expect from a man as far up in years as I, and also one who has really chronic kidney complaint, but this I do want to impress upon the reader: Doan's Kidney Pills have lessened my sufferings more than I ever expected when I commenced to take that wonderful preparation. I will be only too pleased to give minuter particulars of my case to anyone seeking further information."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

MALTOX

A combination of malt and beef with other nutritives, making a perfect blood builder and nerve food. At all druggists 50c.

Reeve's Great American Band

AT ASSOCIATE HALL,

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 20th.

Don't miss this chance to hear the celebrated artists: Miss Van Buren, Soprano; Mr. H. H. Church, Cornet Soloist; Mr. W. Spivey, Trombone Soloist; Signor Pettine, Mandolin Soloist.

Tickets 35c., 50c., 75c., on sale at Leonard's Jewelry store, C. Roussin, Cor. Salem and Cabot Sts. and E. S. Hoole at Spark's drug store.

MALTOX

a genuine food for the nerve tissue.

At all druggists. 50c.

Fancy Dried Apricots,	10c. lb.
Fancy Cal. Prunes,	3 lbs. 20c.
Fancy Print Butter,	25c. lb.
Fresh Pork,	7c. lb.
3 lb. Pork Chops,	25c. lb.
5 lb. boxes Butter,	95c.
6 lb. Salt Ribs (cabbage free)	25c.

CENTRAL Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

DONOVAN & MANSER, Auctioneers.

Public Auction.

On Monday, the 21st day of February current, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be sold on the premises, 61 Agawam street, in store occupied by Jaques W. Whitehead at public auction, the entire stock of groceries, provisions, teas, coffee, tobacco, canned goods, sugars, molasses, spices, vegetables and all other goods of whatever name or nature in above described store. Peremptory.

JAMES W. WHITEHEAD, Mgr.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 115 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

CLEARANCE SALE

Bargains in Winter Goods to make room for new Spring Stock.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

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Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

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Will Sell all my PIANOS at wholesale price for cash. Sheet Music 15 pieces $1.00.

GREEN'S, 223 Central St.

FEELING AGAINST SPAIN

(Continued.)

tion. As a rule the occurrence was viewed as a mystery, and some expressed the opinion that it would always remain such. There were many theories advanced, but the authors of them generally confessed that they amounted to nothing more than speculation. "The best information obtainable," said Senator Gear of Iowa, "indicates that there were two explosions, and that five hours elapsed between the two. I do not profess to be an expert, but this seems to me to be inconsistent with the torpedo theory."

The disaster has aroused a feeling among members of the house in favor of extreme liberality in appropriations for the naval and military establishments, the practical result of which is likely to be the acceptance with little contest of the senate amendment increasing the appropriation for fortifications about $4,000,000, the authorization in the naval appropriation bill of two battleships instead of one, and possibly the authorization of the entire dry dock scheme recommended by the board appointed by the secretary of the navy. The recommendation of the secretary of the navy was for only one addition to the navy this year, a first-class battleship, but the loss of the Maine makes it likely that appropriations for two ships will be reported. Most of the members of the committee have expressed themselves as in favor of building a ship to replace the Maine, and also of authorizing the ship recommended by the secretary of the navy.

PLACE OF INTERMENT.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Numerous inquiries are being received at the navy department from the friends of the seamen on the Maine asking whether the bodies of the drowned will be brought to this country for interment. The general reply is that it is not likely the remains will be ship ed here. The department, it is said, under ordinary conditions, might bring the body of an officer or sailor who dies aboard to a port of the United States, but even after it reaches here there is no money available for transportation overland to a place of burial.

In the present occasion there are unusual reasons for not fetching the dead bodies to the United States. The probability is that a number are more or less maimed and unrecognizable, and besides it is doubtful whether any merchant steamer could be induced to bring them here. The strongest reason against shipping the bodies, however, is based on sanitary grounds. It is probable, said a naval officer, that the bodies of the men will be buried in the cemetery at Havana at the expense of the government.

SPAIN COULDN'T HAVE DONE IT.

Boston, Feb. 18.—Commandant Howison of the Charlestown navy yard, who has had 44 years' experience in the naval service of the United States, said yesterday about the disaster to the Maine: "It is not possible that the Spanish government had anything to do with the explosion, for it was such a terrible affair that none but a savage and uncivilized government could possibly have carried out such an awful vengeance. They could not have done it, for they must have realized that to do such a barbarous act would only bring down upon them the curse of all the civilized nations of the world, which would result in their being wiped from the face of the earth. Again they certainly would have had some respect for the safety of their own flagship and her men, which was anchored close alongside of the Maine, and they must have realized to blow up the Maine meant to expose their own ship and her crew to an awful danger. For it was a chance that if the Maine was blown up the Alfonso must also be destroyed by the shock.

"But Spain is responsible and will be forced to pay an indemnity for the ship and the lives sacrificed if it is shown by the investigation that the explosion was caused by the government, by an officer or even by a fanatic; for while the ship was in her harbor it was entitled to expect and to receive her protection. It was in time of peace, and the Maine was in Havana harbor by the invitation of the Spanish government and under her protection. If it is shown that the explosion was an accident aboard the ship, unavoidable or caused by the negligence of some of the officers or the crew, then it is altogether another matter and Spain will be relieved of all responsibility."

BLAMES THE CUBANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 18.—"Fighting Bob" Evans of the navy expressed this opinion when asked as to his theory concerning the wrecking of the warship: "When we look at the outside conditions, it seems to me that we may find a reasonable cause for the disaster. The Spanish battleship, Alfonso XII, was lying in the immediate vicinity of the Maine, and a torpedo fired at her and missing its mark could have caused disaster. This seems to me the only theory and most reasonable one on which we can arrive at a conclusion."

Captain Evans said that he had commanded a battleship, and from his knowledge of the precautions taken and the conditions existing, the idea of an explosion having occurred on board the Maine was out of the question. He thought that miscreants had fired a torpedo from the shore, that it had been aimed at the Alfonso XII, and had missed its mark.

ALARMISTS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 18.—While admitting that the visits paid by United States men-of-war to Cuba are "annoying," and that those proposed to be paid to Spain will be "still more annoying" should they take place, and that it is matter for regret that since the new regime has come into force in Cuba all the insurgents have "not yet submitted," The Liberal of this city points out the "absurdity" of following the suggestions made by the alarmists in Spain. These suggestions are "first, to close the harbors of Cuba and Spain to the American vessels, even though they come in the guise of courteous visitors, and if they take it ill, then declare war against them. Second, withdraw the new form of government granted to Cuba, raise the effective army there to 200,000 men, and go on as before."

The Liberal urges that patience and calmness are the remedies now required to meet the difficulties facing Spain, adding: "If dangers threaten let them be met with composure, and due measures taken to overcome them as far as possible. With nations, as with individuals, shrieking and excitement in presence of peril, far from being proofs of valor, are evidence only of weakness of mind."

The Herald bluntly says that the "real seat of the war is not in Cuba, where it would be impossible for 20,000 rebels led by ignorant leaders to make head against the Spanish arms, but in New York and Washington," adding: "Were the United States really friendly to Spain the war in Cuba would very shortly be at an end."

TO AWAIT THE INQUIRY.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The government has settled back into a waiting attitude in respect to the terrible disaster in Havana harbor. The shock caused by the news has given way to a calmer and more judicial state of mind. Realizing from the events of the day that the court of inquiry is the sole dependence in the search for the cause of the Maine's loss, the naval officials are resigned to await the results of that inquiry.

There is little new to add to the sum of information as to the disaster. In connection with the theory of spontaneous combustion, the character of the coal used on the Maine assumes some importance. This is supplied at present to the bureau of equipment, and the head of that bureau, Captain Royal Bradford, asserts that the coal was the very best. He produced the quarterly report required by regulations to show exactly the state of the Maine's coal supply and the quality of the coal. At the end of December the vessel had 52 tons of coal only in her bunkers. This was made up of Pocahontas and New river coal. Captain Bradford said that Pocahontas is a standard naval coal and is rated at 100. New river follows next, and is set down at 90 percent. These are semi-bituminous coals of a quality closely approaching that of the celebrated Welsh navigation coal, the British naval standard. In the opinion of Captain Bradford neither of these coals is particularly subject to spontaneous combustion. Since the Maine has been in the Gulf of Mexico, however, she probably consumed a good part of this coal and replenished her stock from the naval store at the Key West station. The coal there taken on was anthracite, which, said Captain Bradford, "is no more subject to spontaneous combustion than a pile of stones."

The wounded sailors in the Havana hospitals, on the Spanish flagship and elsewhere, who are not in condition to be brought back to Key West, will be carefully looked after by Clara Barton, who has been given carte blanche to buy any and everything necessary—food, clothing, delicacies—and hire nurses and physicians. The wounded able to get across to Key West will be taken care of in the marine hospital there. The sound survivors will be quartered in the spare army barracks.

As for the Maine herself, notwithstanding discouraging reports from Lieutenant Hood as to her condition, the navy department will make the effort to raise her. While this is required by every creditable sentiment, they say that they are bound to remove the hull from the small harbor in any case, and it may be as easy to raise her as it would be to destroy the hull and machinery by the use of divers and dynamite. It is believed that this work can best be done by private wrecking corporations, and negotiations are already afoot for placing the contract, based on work by the day, at an estimated cost of $200,000.

At the navy department specific denial was given of the report emanating from Madrid that a torpedo flotilla was about to leave Key West for Cuba. It was stated that only two torpedo boats, the Cushing and the Ericsson, are at Key West, and these have not been ordered and will not be ordered, according to present plans, to Cuba. It was strongly asserted that no present purpose existed of sending any warship there.

BOMBS IN HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 18.—The police have found an "Orsini dynamite bomb" at the door of Ferdandez De Castro, and other unexploded bombs have been found.

Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of Cuba, is credited with the statement that he has bribed several members of the New York Cuban junta. Several letters are said to have been addressed to Mendez Capote, offering him a seat in the Cuban cabinet and a sum of money besides.

The Spaniards say that the insurgent colonel, Lirente of Pinar del Rio, was about to surrender, and when General Gomez became aware of the fact he formed a council of war and, it is further stated, Lorente will be shot if his treason is proved.

BURIAL OF THE MARTYRS.

Havana, Feb. 18.—The interment of the martyrs of the Maine took place yesterday. Shortly before the hour all Havana was in movement. The flags on the public buildings were at halfmast, and many of the houses were draped in mourning. All classes were represented in the throngs that filled the streets along which the funeral procession passed to the cemetery.

The order of the procession was as follows: The municipal guards on horseback, in full uniform; the city fire brigade, the municipal employes, the aldermen in seven splendidly decorated firemen's cars, special cars bearing the remains, nine bodies being carried on a splendidly decorated car; the clergy, deputations consisting of the chief officers of the army, the navy and the volunteers; representatives of various official bureaus and of the custom house, a committee representing the chamber of commerce, a delegation representing the grocers, the council of administration, representatives of the treasury, the press and political organizations; then the chief officers of the Maine, the representatives of foreign governments, the city magistrates with their mace bearers; then provincial deputies, employes of the general and regional autonomic governments, the municipal mace bearers; then General Parrado, with four aides-de-camp, representing Captain General Blanco (whose personal presence was not allowable under the law), having on his right United States Consul General Lee and on his left the mayor of Havana Marquis Larrinaga, Admiral Manterola, General Solano and other officers; two companies of marines and infantry. The funeral music was furnished by the bands of the Isabel and Porto Rico battalions, which accompanied the bodies.

The coffins were covered with beautiful crowns of silk ribbons, with appropriate inscriptions. The crown from the city council bore the inscription, "The people of Havana to the victims of the Maine." There was a handsome crown of silk ribbons in the Spanish national colors with the inscription, "The navy department at Havana to the victims of the Maine."

THE UNSPEAKABLE WEYLER.

Barcelona, Feb. 18.—Lieutenant General Weyler, who arrived here yesterday, expressed the opinion, in the course of an interview, that the disaster which had befallen the Maine in Havana harbor was "due to the indolence of her crew."

He announced his intention to ask the government's permission to go to Havana and stand as a candidate for the chamber of deputies for the Havana district.

NEGROES' HEARTLESSNESS.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18.—Decatur county has just had one of the most horrible crimes in the history of the state. One day last week a beautiful girl went to a spring about 200 yards distant from her father's house. At this spring she saw three negroes, but she thought nothing then, since people stop at the place to drink. She was accosted by one of the men, who asked if she was the daughter of Jim Alday. Upon receiving a reply in the affirmative he sprang at her and said: "Well, we are going to burn you up."

Two of them seized her, and while she struggled with all her strength, the third one fired her clothing, and, shoving her from him, told her with an oath to run. As the girl, now a mass of flames, ran screaming with intense pain, the three negroes disappeared in the woods. The girl fled to the door of her father's house and there dropped. Every stitch of her clothing had been consumed and her body was blackened and blistered.

Nothing has been heard from the negroes since their escape. There is no doubt as to what their fate will be if they are captured. Sheriff Patterson has requested the governor to offer a suitable reward, and this will probably be done at once.

DENIED A CANARD.

New York, Feb. 18.—Arthur Baldasano, the Spanish consul general, when seen with reference to a report from Washington that instructions had been received to send a tug to meet the Spanish warship, Vizcaya, with orders not to proceed into New York harbor, said: "I know of no reason why the Vizcaya should not come here. I have positively received no instructions to head off the Vizcaya. Why should not the Vizcaya come in?"

When the disturbed state of public opinion was suggested as a good reason, Baldasano remarked: "That is the very best reason why she should come."

COLORED DESPERADO.

Waltham, Mass., Feb. 18.—A colored desperado shot down, without warning, Station Master William H. Lane and then made good his escape from the station with the contents of the money drawer.

The police made an arrest about half an hour later and claim that they not only have this offender but also the man who held up the young woman agent at Fresh Pond. He was identified as William Miller.

BISHOP BROOKS' ESTATE.

Boston, Feb. 18.—An inventory of the estate left by Bishop Phillips Brooks, who died early in 1893, has just been filed in the Suffolk probate court, together with an account of his executor, showing that the legacies under his will have been paid. His whole estate was appraised at $45,250, of which $5500, the value of the land at North Andover, was real estate, and the balance was personal property. Among his gifts which have been satisfied are $1000 to the Boston home for incurables, his books valued at $4050 for a rector's library at Trinity church, and $2000 to Trinity church to use to complete the front of the church building.

THEATRE AFIRE.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Front street Opera House was damaged to the extent of $50,000 by a fire at early hour this morning. Manager Ossner and his wife, who were the only occupants of the building, were taken from the first story window by the firemen. The fire was confined to the upper stories, but the lower part of the building was heavily damaged by water and smoke.

THE SEVERE NORTHERN WINTERS

Experienced for the past few years, and with such a changeable climate, have a tendency to raise havoc with the Throat and Lungs, subjecting people to attacks of Asthma, Bronchitis and acute and chronic Coughs, at first a harmless cold or cough, which was allowed to take its course. Always keep Cleveland's Lung Healer on hand. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

Fine job printing done at this office

SPAIN'S DISCLAIMER OUT

Repudiation of Sentiments Expressed by De Lome.

She Regrets the Attack on the President—Text of Decree Accepting De Lome's Resignation—Funeral of Martyrs.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Spain has officially disclaimed in a positive manner the reflections contained in the De Lome letter and the incident is satisfactorily closed. The statement given out is as follows:

"The following is an abstract of a note sent by the Spanish government to Minister Woodford at Madrid: 'The Spanish government, on learning of the incident in which Minister De Lome was concerned, and being advised of his objectionable communication, with entire sincerity laments the incident which was the cause of the interview with the minister, Minister De Lome had presented his resignation and it had been accepted before the presentation of the matter by Minister Woodford. The Spanish ministry, in accepting the resignation of a functionary whose services they have been utilizing and valuing up to that time, leave it perfectly well established that they do not share and rather, on the contrary, disauthorize the criticisms tending to offend or censure the chief of a friendly state, although such criticisms had been written within the field of friendship, and had reached publicity by artful and criminal means. This meaning had taken shape in a resolution by the council of ministers before General Woodford presented the matter, and at a time when the Spanish government had only vague telegraphic reports concerning the sentiments alluded to. The Spanish nation, with equal and greater reason, affirms its view and decision after reading the words contained in the letter reflecting upon the president of the United States.

"'As to the paragraph concerning the desirability of negotiations of commercial relations, if even for effect, and importance of using a representative for the purpose stated in Mr. Dupuy De Lome's letter, the government expresses concern that in the light of its conduct, long after the writing of the letter, and in view of the unanswerable testimony of simultaneous and subsequent facts, any doubt should exist that the Spanish government has given proof of its real desire and of its innermost convictions with respect to the new commercial system and the projected treaty of commerce. The Spanish government does not now consider it necessary to lay stress upon or to demonstrate anew the truth and sincerity of its purpose and the unstained good faith of its intentions. Publicly and solemnly the government of Spain contracted before the mother country and its colonies a responsibility for the political and tariff changes which it has inaugurated in both Antilles, the natural ends of which in domestic and international spheres it pursues with firmness, which will ever inspire its conduct.'"

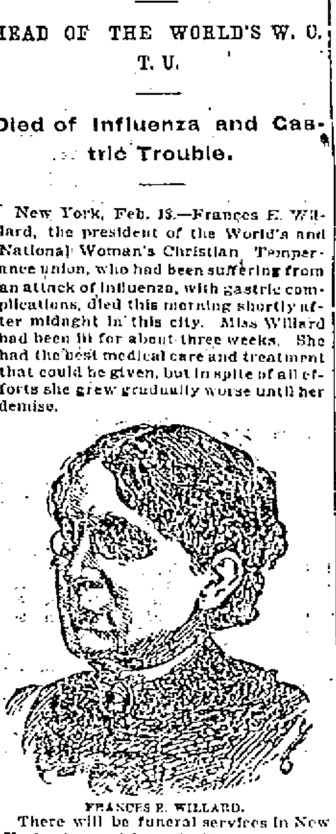
HUMANITY'S LOSS

In the Death of Francis E. Willard,

HEAD OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Died of Influenza and Gastric Trouble.

New York, Feb. 18.—Frances E. Willard, the president of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance union, who had been suffering from an attack of influenza, with gastric complications, died this morning shortly after midnight in this city. Miss Willard had been ill for about three weeks. She had the best medical care and treatment that could be given, but in spite of all efforts she grew gradually worse until her demise.



FRANCES E. WILLARD.

There will be funeral services in New York city and later in Evanston, Ills., Miss Willard's home, where the body will be taken.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. She was graduated at Northwestern female college, Evanston, Ills., in 1859, became professor of natural science in 1862, and was principal of Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1866-67. The following two years she spent in foreign travel, giving a part of the time to study in Paris, and contributing to periodicals. Miss Willard left her profession in 1874 to identify herself with the W. C. T. union.

ON ELECTION LAW

Changes Discussed by General Court.

A MAJORITY VOTE NEEDED TO NOMINATE.

Military Investigation to be Started.

Boston, Feb. 18.—Representative Frederick introduced an order in the house of representatives yesterday instructing the joint committee on military affairs to make an investigation into the armament of the artillery of the militia, and to report as soon as possible whether early action by the legislature is necessary in order to secure the effectiveness of the militia if called into action.

The bill to prevent the placing of the name of any political party on a ballot as a designation and the bill to keep the polls in Boston open from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. on election days were reported with the disapproval of the committee.

A bill relating to nomination papers was reported by the committee on election laws covering candidates for elective officers, delegates to a convention, caucus officers, and ward or town committees. The papers must have not less than five signatures of the ward or town, members of the political party whose caucus is to be held, shall not have a larger number of names of candidates that persons to be elected and may have less, and must be accompanied by a written acceptance of the persons nominated.

The committee on election laws reported a bill requiring a majority vote to nominate in political conventions. This is the provision, the lack of which in last year's laws, was suspected to have been a trick. It allowed a plurality vote in a convention to nominate.

IDLE THROUGH FIRE.

Concord Junction, Mass., Feb. 18.—The bluing factory of George A. Conant was destroyed by fire last night, with a loss to the proprietor of $5000. The fire started in a stable adjoining the factory about 11 o'clock, and when some of the neighbors rushed to the building that structure was burning fiercely. The firm employed 100 hands, 50 girls and 50 men.

A Never-die.

The "life-time" of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will never draw to a close. When a mother once uses it, she continues its use right along; because, she found, for curing cough, cold, croup and whooping-cough Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup unequalled by any other similar medicine. "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for ten or fifteen years in the family, for coughs and throat troubles caused by colds, and have found no superior article." Mrs. D. T. Clarke, 103 Congress St., Cleveland, O. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can be had everywhere for 25 cents. Dealers will say they have something else "just as good or better," because they want to make more profit. Don't be "taken in." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

It will positively cure the many common ailments which will occur to the inmates of every family as long as life has woes. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, diphtheria, gout, hacking, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza and neuralgia.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines; used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. R. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Tex.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room," Mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

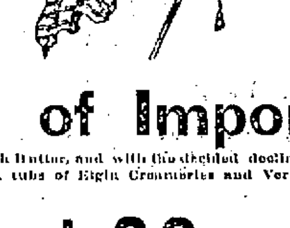
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

A BIG SACRIFICE

Regular $65 Sewing Machine Marked Down to $23.50.

We need the room for our 1898 line of Bicycles, which will be here soon, and will sell any Sewing Machine on our floor at exactly cost price. Cash or instalments. Old Machines taken in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET



Notice of Importance

We are overstocked with Butter, and with the slightest decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

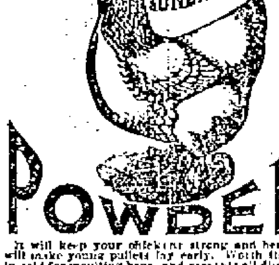
18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 23 and 25c. We will also offer 120 five pound boxes and 130 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 25c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 20-3.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevent all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 137 Central St., opp. American House, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block, COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street, PHOTOGRAPHERS. Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street. CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED. Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE, Room 16 Hildreth Building, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge Street, MEATS AND PROVISIONS. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PETER H. SAVAGE, Undertaker & Funeral Director, 169 WORTHEN ST. Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO. WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER, DENTIST.

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder, 23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O. Telephone 507-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER, 448 Gorham Street. Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices. TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on Joseph J. Johnson, 238 SUFFOLK STREET. Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St. Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine UPRIGHT PIANOS with Stool, Cover and Book for $185.00. The one that gets here first will be more than lucky. 101 Westford Street IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN, 285 CENTRAL ST.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan, 215 DUTTON ST.

THEY WONDER WHY Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 3 2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS. Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard. FOR SALE BY E. N. Wood & Co., 90-93 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

STAGE FOLK.

VERSATILITY OF ACTORS.

Mr. Wilton Lackaye's Opinions.

GOOD WORK BY AMERICANS.

The Original Svengali Writes on the Earnest Endeavors of Our Best Players.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York, Feb. 17.—It is a very curious thing that while American actors are constantly reproached by foreign critics with the lack of versatility, which is alleged to constitute the main difference between foreign and American artists, the New York writers do not seem to remember the exhibitions of that quality furnished by artists of their own country.

Mr. Mansfield's versatility is much heralded, but that is because most of his appearances in new parts have occurred since he was a "star," and he has not dependent upon the New York critical fraternity for publicity, having always had his own press agent, who called the attention of the public to the wide diversity of the roles in which he appeared.

Mr. James Hearne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. William H. Thompson, Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Mr. E. M. Holland and the late Mr. C. Le Clercq have all played a number of roles which were widely different in character, conception and "make up."

The "make up," as we call the dressing of the part, the painting (sometimes modeling) of the face, effective though it may be, is the slightest part of the change in "character." Often the walk, the gestures, the manner, the eyes, the voice—nay, the very feelings—must be changed so as to merge completely the individuality of the actor in the identity of the characterization. This is the hardest task—the accomplishment of this the real test of the artist, for it is to be "to assume that which does not belong to us of our nature, but to present the form and feature to the vision and give tangible reality to the imaginary creation of the author," as Colley Cibber defined his art, the players who go about the country exhibiting a comically gifted pair of legs or a handsome face in a play written to exhibit their peculiar selves have no more right to be called actors than Mrs. Langtry or the ossified man.

Not that I would exalt the "tricks" of character acting above the magnetism of the individual, but I insist that, no matter how powerful be an actor's "persuasion to his audience," "magnetism" or whatever you may please to call it, unless he conforms himself to the character he is no true artist. The Procrustean method of cutting off the head of a part or stretching its feet to fit the iron inflexibility of an actor's "personality" is a brutality to art which is not condoned by the fact of its sometime commercial success.

It is the contention of many who are concerned in the "business" of the theater that an actor who "conceals" his character is harder to establish to the knowledge of the public than one who is always the same in different settings. Whether this be true or not, it has no bearing upon the accusation in which foreigners have put us on the defense. The question of commercial advantage has no more place in a discussion of art than art in a convention of soap boilers.

It is undoubted that many of our successful stars are exhibitors rather than artists. But even in their case we will often discover that if we trace them back a little they have deserted their natural quality of versatility to prosecute a speciality which has met with unusual public favor. I don't think there is any such thing as a "straight" part.

If there isn't some salient point in a character, it isn't worth playing. We are perhaps all alike in big things, but in "nonessentials," perhaps as to immediate effect, but very essential in formation of character or side lights upon it, we are as different as the marks on our thumbs.

And if Bertillon can find such power in his detail not only for identifications, but for scientific criminology, how important to us that detail who have but the muscles and the outward seeming to express not only the physical characteristics of the man, but the operation of his very soul!

I saw a prominent actor play in three weeks in New York a jockey, a poet and —Romeo.

They were all "leading" parts—straight parts, in the language of the theater—and he played them all alike.

He entertained his audience, too, but he was not "in the skin" of his characters; he had only stolen their clothes. The value of versatility in broadening one's art is incalculable. Any one can play Romeo better for having played a negro or an Irishman.

You will find in nearly every case of a sudden hit by an unknown actor that he has been working for years in road companies in some out of the way place, storing up a "bit of business" here, an idea of "make up" there, a trick of elocution in another part until he has a fund of experience from which to draw when a metropolitan opportunity offers.

Mind you, I am not underrating genius. Some great general said that "Providence was usually on the side of the best equipped army." I find that genius usually perches on the banner of the man who works hardest and most intelligently, and who gets up earlier and goes to bed a little later than anybody else. This was the case with Maude Adams, who "suddenly" made a hit in New York after having been on the stage with western companies since early childhood.

Ada Lewis sprang into fame in a single night, after having played in Frisco for years.

Julia Arthur made a sudden sensation one day in New York at a matinee after having toured the world with Bandmann, playing every conceivable kind of a part.

There are many other cases, but in almost every instance the "sudden hit" in New York is somebody who has been playing for years somewhere else.

In fact, but for the numerous cheap stock companies which have sprung up recently we might despair of actors for the coming decade. As it is now, their tuition, though rather hard on the audiences of the present, bids fair promise for the audience of the future, which will perhaps estimate its amusement at something over 10 cents in value.

In answer to the question how to attack a part I can only say:

I don't know what plan of study other actors have, but the keystone of any success I have had is work, and again—work!

I cannot study from a "part." I must know the whole play, the relation of the characters, not only in their bearing upon my part, but in their attitude to each other.

I then try to saturate myself with the form of expression of the man and to surround myself in imagination with his conditions and environment.

Then he begins to take a form before my eyes. I can see how he walks, how he dresses, how he sits down and gets up, and all of these physical manifestations are governed by the nature and feeling of the man. He is always before me, an "eidolon," a real character whom I am attempting to imitate.

Very often at rehearsal an actor says of his own conduct of a scene, "Not a bit like it."

Not a bit like what? What does the actor mean when he says this?

He means that he has created out of the intention of the author a phantom which he is always pursuing and which is constantly eluding him, and when he finds for the moment that his mimetic art cannot reproduce this image that is before him he says, "Not a bit like it." And that is my conception of the "it" to which actors refer when they are speaking of their own work. Of course when they are criticising some other actor that, as Mr. Kipling would say, is "another story."

In my mind the only excuse for being on the stage is to love it with a love which cannot be denied.

In many respects it is heartbreaking, for unfortunately in this, as in other arts, success is not always to the deserved, and we have not the revenge of more enduring arts, judgment of posterity, for the actor's fame is a bubble, least substantial when it looks most brilliant.

So that there is only one consolation of which an earnest worker may be sure. Remember the lines of Longfellow in the "Building of the Ship."

For his heart was in his work,
And the heart giveth grace to every art!

—WILTON LACKAYE.

MONUMENT FOR ABBEY.

Plan Proposed by Mme. Melba.

HER DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

Under Abbey's Management the Well Known Opera Star Made Her First American Tour.

It is said that Mme. Melba intends to solicit a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Henry E. Abbey. Under his supervision the prima donna appeared in the United States, and in grateful recognition of the fact and believing his services for the advancement of musical and dramatic art should be honored she intends to devote both her influence and time to the successful accomplishment of this object.

Henry E. Abbey, the operatic impresario, was born in Akron, O., in 1846 and died suddenly, while burdened with domestic and financial troubles, on Oct. 17, 1896. In early life he started as a successor to his father—whose reputation was said to be "18 carat refined gold"—in the jewelry business and for amusement played the cornet in the Akron City band, of which he was the "star" member. A photograph in existence shows him in the midst of his brother musicians with his favorite instrument. He was also the ticket seller at the opera house, employed by the manager, Wils Robinson.

Lotta frequently visited the town, playing a week's engagement at a time, under her mother's management. Mrs. Crabtree became interested in Mr. Abbey on account of his evident business energy and commercial instinct and secured his services as manager of her daughter's company. As such he was very successful, and his career in life was determined.

After that he had Lawrence Barrett and, among other famous artists, Sarah Bernhardt—when he made his first great "hit" as a manager—Patti, Christine Nilsson, Henry Irving during his first tour, Mrs. Langtry, Edwin Booth, Mary Anderson, Mme. Rejane, Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Jane Hading and Anton Rubinstein. A lucky venture gave him control of little Josef Hofmann, the

HENRY E. ABBEY.

wonderful child pianist. His energies, however, were not alone confined to great actors. Buffalo knew him for a short time as manager of its Academy of Music. New York city accepted him at the Old Park theater, near Twenty-second street, on Broadway, which was burned down the night Mrs. Langtry was to make her American debut. For a brief term he had Booth's theater, and the Grand Opera House was his until T. Henry French supplanted him. Then he became manager of Wallack's theater, in 1888. His interest in the Park theater, Boston, lasted many years.

In 1883 the Metropolitan Opera House was thrown open to the public under his administration with the most brilliant operatic company ever assembled in America, but the experiment caused him to lose $280,000. Less than nine years later he had settled every dollar of his indebtedness with interest, the final installment of this large obligation being paid in December, 1891. At that time he was a member of the Abbey-Schoeffel firm—Mr. Grau being admitted later—of caterers to the amusement loving public.

It cost him on one occasion $4,000 to raise the curtain at an initial performance of opera, and, with his partner, he lost $50,000 in the succeeding four months, but he was the calmest man in the theatrical profession in the hour of adversity. Two Patti concerts, which he immediately gave, netted him a profit of $10,000. Then he imported the famous French baritone Lasselles, at a salary of $800 nightly and staged "L'Africaine." Lasselles was a great singer, a great actor and a great mascot. The ailing members of the company suddenly regained excellent health, enthusiastic audiences "packed" the house, and the season finished in an artistic and financial triumph.

In 1891 his salary list was a formidable one. Miss Van Zandt received $1,000 a performance, Miss Eames $800, Mme. Albani $600 and five other singers from $100 to $500. There was a chorus of 80, averaging $20 a week, or $1,600, and an orchestra at an expense of $2,000 a week—that is, the opera was presented for about $5,000 a performance. The German productions the season before had necessitated the expenditure of only $2,000.

But he had introduced to the American public a long list of musical celebrities—German, Italian and French—and also renowned actors and actresses from several European countries. In 1896 came his second and great financial embarrassment, the suit of his wife for divorce, his illness and untimely death.

Mrs. Henry E. Abbey was a Miss Florence Gerard. She was favorably known as an actress in England and this country for a long time previous to her marriage and is still well remembered as the original Mrs. Mortimer Mumpleford in John Stetson's production of "Confusion" at the Fifth Avenue theater. She was a tall, striking looking woman, noted for the magnificence of her toilets. She retired from professional life immediately on becoming Mrs. Abbey.

Of Mme. Melba little need be said. The Australian diva is a young and beautiful woman of the dark Spanish type, graceful in bearing, cordial and frank in manner, unspoiled and unassuming. She was born in Melbourne in 1865 and says that her earliest recollections are of persistently crawling under the piano to hear her mother play. At 4 Nellie Mitchell was an infant prodigy. At 10 she had mastered the piano, organ and violin and was giving performances that astounded her hearers. At 17 she married Charles Armstrong, a sheep farmer and the brother of an English baronet, and sorrow. She determined to go on the stage, studied with Mme. Marchesi, made her debut at La Scala, in Milan, in 1889 and came to this country in November, 1893.

At the time of his death there was apparently but little remembrance of Mr. Abbey's generosity and enterprise by the famous operatic artists, but possibly now, inspired by Melba's example, they will be aroused to a grateful and enthusiastic sense of what the late impresario did for them, their success and their fortunes. But ingratitude is the most common of vices.

MME. MELBA.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

Geraldine Ulmar, who was to have come to this country, is still seriously ill from an accident last September. She has recently become reconciled to Ivan Caryll, the musical composer, from whom she was divorced several years ago. Miss Ulmar grew stout and then by dieting recovered her girlish figure. That recaptured her husband, and they remarried.

Success of Foreign Stars.

Mr. J. W. Morrissey, than whom few people are better posted on affairs of the stage, is authority for some interesting data concerning the "takings" of foreigners in America. "Take, for instance, the Swedish singer Christine Nilsson," says Mr. Morrissey. "On her first season in this country she received $1,000 a night and a percentage when the receipts surpassed a certainamount, which often made her earn as high as $2,500 in an evening. This was under the direction of Maurice Strakosch. Nilsson invested largely in real estate, both in New York and Chicago, principally in the latter city, where the amount invested exceeded $100,000.

"In strong contrast to Miss Nilsson might be cited Adelina Patti. Patti was the idol of the operatic stage, and $5,000 a night was what she received, in some cases receiving $6,000 a night. She never left a cent in this country outside of what it cost her to live while here and other necessary expenses.

"Mme. Modjeska followed the example of Nilsson. A considerable portion of her earnings were invested in this country, and she owns real estate in Chicago, Omaha and other cities.

"Pauline Lucca received $1,000 a night while in this country and made a lot of money, but she didn't leave any of it here. She paid her hotel bills and the like and packed the rest away and carried it home to the fatherland.

"Charles Wyndham, the famous English comedian, made a success of it in the United States and showed his good sense by investing some of the money earned before he returned home. Western real estate and western ranch lands he considered good property, and much of his money went in that direction.

"Henry Irving has taken hundreds of thousands of dollars away from this country and as far as known has never invested a cent here. He usually clears up on each American tour something like $200,000, packs it away in his trunk, turns up his nose as he boards the returning steamer and smiles at the ease with which it all comes to him.

"Sarah Bernhardt takes away from us every time she comes here $100,000—often more—never investing even in a corset of American manufacture.

"Mrs. Langtry deserves praise for her patronage. She owns real estate in New York, Chicago and Long Branch. She has big accounts at all the first class dry goods stores, milliners' and dressmakers' establishments in almost every city she visits and spends her American made money in this country to a very great extent.

"Then there is Paderewski, of whom it is said on the best of authority that he received from the late William Steinway, who directly managed his tours, nearly $500,000 for the two seasons he played in this country. On his last trip he did not draw one cent from Steinway until about to take his departure for Europe, when he was handed by his manager drafts for $250,000. He spent practically nothing in this country. He even brought his cigarettes over here with him, and all his wearing apparel was purchased in Europe. Of course he had to eat, and as he couldn't have his meals sent over he bought them here.

"Teresa Carreno, who came over from Berlin last season, played at about 75 concerts and earned something over $50,000, all of which she is now spending in Berlin.

"Sarasate and D'Albert, the famous violinist and pianist, received $750 a night between them while here, participating altogether in about 75 concerts. They also took their money with them.

"Melba and Calve, both of whom received $1,000 a night and sometimes more, never spent a cent more than they had to in this country. The gowns worn by these charming divas all came from across the sea, and they did not condescend to open an account with any of our American dry goods firms."

May Irwin's Sons.

May Irwin paid $35,000 in cash for two New York dwellings the other day. She is worth $100,000, and will next season back two companies in addition to her own. She has two sons, both grown, who live with her. One attends St. Francis Xavier college; the other is a student at De la Salle institute. It is her intention to enter her youngest boy in the Naval academy at Annapolis. "If I were a man," she said, "I would be a sailor."

Miss Milward's Vow.

When in the first frenzy of her grief and terror at the murder of her old friend, William Terriss, Jessie Milward stood beside his body where it lay in the dressing room at the Adelphi and declared that she would never appear upon the stage again, she was making no vow born of hysteria, for the latest news from London is that Miss Milward has gone into permanent retirement.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Anecdotes That Are Really New.

LIFE AMONG THE MUMMERS.

Tales Worth Telling of Actors and Actresses—Yarns From Behind the Scenes and From the Rialto.

In his memoirs Joseph Jefferson tells of how he narrowly escaped the wrath of a country bumpkin while barnstorming through the south early in his career. He was then playing heavies and confesses that he was as ranting a melodramatic villain as ever trod the boards of a country schoolhouse. Of course he obstructed what would have been a happy marriage and was gloating over the fact in a vigorous aside when the countryman in the audience arose and declared if he "did not let that girl marry her feller he would settle with him after the show was over."

That was many years ago, of course, and in the wilds of the south, but in Philadelphia recently a similar event occurred. In the presentation of "The Man-o'-war's Man" the villain is a Spanish naval officer, Captain Havilando. The part is played by Henry Testa, who has been with Mr. Shea for several years. He takes a despicable part in the play, and the Cuban sympathizers in the gallery hissed him off the stage time and again.

When his schemes were finally thwarted and the lovers happily reunited, the curtain fell. Not so the wrath of the gallery boys. They gathered about the stage entrance and awaited the coming of Mr. Testa, anxious to revenge the injuries of the man-o'-war's man. It was only by summoning a squad of policemen that Mr. Testa finally was enabled to reach his hotel.

Theatrical folk are telling a story of Paul Potter, the witty, cynical, but always fascinating playwright. It happened during the rehearsals of Mr. Potter's new play, "The Conquerors," concerning which the cry of plagiarism has been raised. One of the actors had just finished an especially difficult scene, which was not entirely to his taste.

"Mr. Potter," he said, turning to the author's box, "do you really think that scene will go?"

"I don't see why it shouldn't," was Mr. Potter's imperturbable answer. "It always has gone."

Sir Henry Irving, like most great fathers, has never had any great confidence in the ability of his son Lawrence either as a player or a playmaker. Apropos of this, a story is told of the first production of "Godefroi and Yolande," a play written by Lawrence Irving and first produced in Chicago.

Sir Henry did not approve of this play and for some time absolutely refused to allow his company to present it. Finally Miss Terry, who has always been very fond of Lawrence, determined that it should have a hearing and, calling the stage manager to her assistance, got all things ready for its production and had it in rehearsal for nearly a month before Sir Henry knew positively just what was being done. At last the day for the dress rehearsal arrived and Sir Henry, growing a bit uneasy, said:

"See here, Ellen! I think I shall come around today and have a look at your work and see what the promise is."

"You will do nothing of the kind," replied Miss Terry.

"But," said Sir Henry, "the public, you know, will not believe that I am not responsible for the entire affair, and I certainly must be permitted to have at least one glance at it before the critics are invited in."

"It is too late now," answered Miss Terry. "You refused to give Lawrence a proper hearing, I volunteered to do the thing because I believe in the boy and know his talent. We have progressed thus far quite satisfactorily without your aid, and we shall finish as we began."

"But," remonstrated Sir Henry, "the public"—

"Ah, the public," replied Miss Terry. "Well, that is your lookout." And so saying she brushed out of the room with a laugh, and Sir Henry was obliged to content himself, for the persistent woman was as good as her word, and the distinguished gentleman was never permitted to see the play until it was placed before the public and the critics and the public invited in together.

During the time George H. Broadhurst was traveling through the south with Roland Reed, giving the finishing touches to "The Wrong Mr. Wright," he happened to attend a camp meeting in Texas where the revivalist Sam Jones was preaching. The camping grounds were near Tyler, Tex., where there are a good many saloons. In his first sermon Sam Jones announced that he would preach to men only every morning at 5 o'clock and unless he had good audiences at every sermon he would pack his trunk and go home.

For seven mornings the horn would sound regularly at 5 o'clock, and on each occasion nearly every seat in the big tent was filled. In his farewell sermon Sam Jones said: "I suppose that I should make some sort of an explanation as to why I have called you. If I gave you until 9 or 10 o'clock every day you would be so full of Texas beef and whisky that it would take somebody bigger'n Sam Jones to get next to you. I have tackled you on empty stomachs when you were weak, and as 200 of you have joined the church I think my system has worked pretty well."

The remark impressed the author as so unique that he decided to convey some idea of it in the play he was then writing, and that is the way in which the play "What Happened to Jones" received its name, for its original title was intended to be "The Dear Bishop."

THE PLAY AND THE PLAYERS.

Nathaniel Goodwin has produced the play written by Clyde Fitch on the life of Nathan Hale, and it has evidently met popular approval in spite of the contrary reports of its character. It is described as "excessively tragic" and at the same time "lacking in vitality." It closes, as "The Devil's Disciple" does, with a gallows in view. Mr. Goodwin's personality is said to be suitable for the role of the young spy and ardent lover depicted in the play.

Paul Potter has bought Guy de Maupassant's "Mlle. Fifi," which he utilized as the first act of "The Conquerors." He will at least own that portion of the piece in one sense of the word. It is said that he will also secure the English rights to Sardou's "La Haine," which is the original work from which he drew the rest of his drama. "The Conquerors" will be presented in London this spring.

Modjeska steadfastly refuses to play in "Magda" in New York because that city rejected it when she appeared in its first English production six years ago. "Measure For Measure," "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" will be her plays.

The proposed comic opera company in which Lillian Russell and Jessie Bartlett Davis were to be united will probably not be formed. Miss Davis is anxious to appear in pieces which give the leading role to the contralto, while Miss Russell is equally disposed toward those which put most of the responsibility on the soprano. An arrangement by which they would appear on alternate evenings might be more satisfactory, but is not contemplated, as the object of the plan would be to gain strength from the coalition.

The attempts to steal vogue from successful plays by imitations in titles are common. "The Widow Jones" is followed by a similar farce called "The Real Widow Brown," which is traveling through the smaller towns. "What Happened to Jones" and "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" are jointly echoed in "The Mysterious Mr. Jones."

James K. Hackett will next year be the youngest of the "stars." Daniel Frohman will present him at the head of a company as Nigel in "The Tree of Knowledge" and probably in George Hibbard's "Marlborough," which Edward Sothern has also under consideration.

Joseph Jefferson will continue next season in "The Rivals," and Rose Coghlan may act Mrs. Malaprop. Elsie Leslie, who was an ideal Little Lord Fauntleroy, will be the Lydia Languish. Miss Leslie has spent the interval in school.

Jules Lemaître has provided a play for Rejane in which she has refused to appear, as a new Sardou drama will occupy her time during the rest of the winter. Jane Hading may be seen in the role written for Rejane.

One critic calls for an Ibsen who shall make comic opera less conventional. A brave effort in this direction was an amateur work given the other day in New Orleans. One act was in this country, another in the planet Saturn and the third in hell. But Offenbach anticipated this last situation.

Sarah Bernhardt is to direct a theater in Brussels as well as in Paris. None of her productions this winter has met with success.

May Robson, who is said to have aspirations to tragedy, has had herself photographed as the Angel of Death.

"The Telephone Girl" and "The Belle of New York" will both be acted in London in the spring.

LABOR MATTERS

UNION STATE WORK.

A QUESTION OF IMPORTANCE TO ORGANIZED LABOR ARGUED.

A Michigan Case Involving Principles That Are Supported by Labor Unions All Over the Country and Which Are Being Pressed In Many Localities.

One of the sharpest engagements in which organized labor ever took a hand in Michigan came to at least a temporary end when the state auditors awarded the contracts for the state printing and binding for the term of two years from July 1 next. It was the first time that the state was ever in an encounter with organized labor, and the three state officials who had to bear the brunt of the engagement admit that they learned much that was interesting. A Lansing (Mich.) correspondent of the Chicago Record, in reviewing this interesting controversy, says:

Bids were opened on Jan. 19, and the awards were made on Jan. 26, yet the board heard from nearly every labor union and trades council in the state. The two bidders for each contract were the Robert Smith Printing company of Lansing, which has had both contracts for a number of years, and The Review and Herald company, which is conducted by the Seventh Day Adventists at Battle Creek. The Lansing house only is union, and it was upon this issue that the fight was waged.

A day or two after the bids were opened it became known that the Adventists were the lowest bidders for each contract. They were about $18,000 below Smith on the binding, which aggregates about $30,000 during the life of the contract, and about $3,760 below on the printing, which amounts to $100,000 during the two years. The binders are required to furnish all material, but the state furnishes the printer all paper used, so that the $100,000 represents labor only.

The labor unions protested as soon as the figures became known, and a large delegation of union men from various sections of the state was given a hearing by the board. L. W. Rogers, representing the Allied Printing Trades of Lansing, made the principal argument, clearly setting forth the view which organized labor took of the situation. He declared that the greatest good to the greatest number is the essence of good government, and upon that principle organized labor protested against awarding the contracts to a nonunion firm. Both companies, he said, are doing a printing business for the purpose of making money, and each has an equal right to get it if it can. But there was said to be a third party to the transaction—the people—and upon its rights the contention was declared to rest.

Mr. Rogers showed from the report of the state labor commission that the union company pays its employees an average of $14.84 a month more than does the nonunion company, which meant that during the life of the contract the union house would pay wages, on the basis of the number of persons now employed, about $41,000 more than the other would pay.

"This money first comes from the people," said Mr. Rogers. "We insist that it should go back to the people. If the contract goes to a union firm, the great bulk of the money will go back to the people in the shape of wages and through these employees reach the business men and pass on its customary round of prosperity to all. If it goes to the nonunion firm, more than $40,000 less of it will thus return to the people. We do not know whether it will be placed in the coffers of this church or go to build sanitariums or to print books to propagate that religion or to send missionaries to foreign lands. What we know is that it will be lost to the people. Is it not plain, therefore, that from the people's point of view the union bid is the best for the interest of the state? I maintain that it is the cheapest because the union firm gets less out of it than does the nonunion firm. The real cost of a thing is the profit made out of it. The union manager receives the money, but pays nearly all of it back. The other would receive it and keep the greater portion of it. Who pays this nonunion firm the enormous profit more than the union firm can make if it is not the people? The total $100,000 involved in the contract merely circulates from the people, through the state treasury and back to the people. It passes, as it were, from one pocket to the other, and we protest against any man or institution grabbing more than $40,000 of it en route and withholding it from the wage earners who perform the labor."

A. H. Smith of the Detroit Typographical union said that the keynote of the whole situation was the elimination of unfair and unwholesome competition in the markets because of the difference in wages. He insisted that a trades unionist of whatever craft is in for better condition to be a good American citizen than his fellow craftsman who works under unfair conditions and for smaller wages. The board was cautioned against endeavoring to save a few thousand dollars, which, after all, comes from the laboring people, who constitute 80 per cent of the population, by giving a contract to a firm which is enabled to do the work cheaper simply because it pays smaller wages. The fact was pointed out that a nonunion employer is under no obligations to pay his employees any stated wages, and that any threatened loss due to taking a contract at too low a figure is invariably made up by cutting the wages of employees. In a union shop this cannot be done, the employer being obliged to pay the union scale and himself stand the loss incident to his failure to make a proper bid.

Although they took no part in the hearing the Republican politicians of the state took a most lively interest in the contest, scores of them writing to the board and protesting against either contract going to a nonunion firm. These politicians did not hesitate to say that such a disposition of the contracts would cost the party practically the solid organized labor vote next fall. None of the union speakers made any such prediction, however. They confined themselves to the other phases of the question and were highly complimented by the members of the board for the calm and businesslike manner in which they handled their side of the case. In addition to the difference in wages paid by the two bidders it was also charged that the employees of the Adventist company contribute one-seventh of their earnings to the church, which thus realizes an average of $1,000 a month from the employees of the Battle Creek printing house.

After considering the question overnight the board of auditors awarded the printing contract to the Robert Smith Printing company, explaining that the difference of $3,500 in the bids would be more than made up by the expense and inconvenience which would result by having the printing done away from the seat of government. The departments are in almost hourly communication with the state printer. This objection is not so potent when applied to the binding, and as the Adventist bid was 41 per cent less than was that of the Lansing company this contract was awarded to the Battle Creek company.

The result does not appear to satisfy any one. Smith explains that his bid was necessarily higher because he had to figure on paying union wages and on the fact that the nine hour workday will be introduced with the advent of the new contract. The Adventists think they were entitled to the printing contract.

They expected to lose money on the binding, but hoped to more than make it up on the printing. An acceptance of the binding contract alone simply means a dead loss, and they probably will decline to take the divided contract. The union men are displeased because the state gave a nonunion company any recognition whatever, and the result is more than likely to be felt at the next election.

However, the members of the board justifies its action on the ground that they are sworn to protect the interests of the state, and they maintain that a difference of $18,000 was more than they could see their way clear to ignore.

Russia's Unemployed.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: In view of the impending introduction of the state monopoly of the sale of spirituous liquors, by which about 12,000 persons in this city will be thrown out of employment, while many licensed victualers will be ruined, the authorities, fearing that the consequent large addition to the ranks of the unemployed may give rise to disturbances, have decided that all persons not born in the capital who may find themselves deprived of their livelihood by the projected measure shall be sent back by railway, free of cost, to their native places.

It is apprehended, however, that these people, accustomed as they have been to town life, will no longer be able to accommodate themselves to the conditions of rural existence or be willing to engage in agriculture in the country, where they will only form an unwelcome surplus population and disturb the present condition of social order. Instead of trying to devise means of employment which might give these exiles some chance of supporting themselves the authorities propose to increase the police force so as to be able to suppress with promptitude any disorders of which they may be the cause. This is a quaint illustration of the science of government.

Debs' Plea For Worden.

Eugene V. Debs has issued a plea to the public to interfere and save the life of Salter T. Worden, condemned to die on the gallows for the crime of train wrecking. Worden was convicted at Sacramento in 1894, and Governor Budd has refused to do anything in his behalf. The wrecking occurred on the Southern Pacific railroad during the heat of the A. R. U. strike. In his plea given to the press Mr. Debs asserts that Worden is the victim of a conspiracy concocted and carried out by detectives in the employ of the railroad company, and at the worst the condemned man was but a tool in their hands.

At that time Worden was one of the local leaders in the strike, and Debs declares that the alleged conspiracy was formed for the purpose of turning public sentiment against the strikers and bringing defeat upon them. "The strike," writes Debs, "had a tremendous hold on the public sympathy in that state. Worden was the very man to entrap in the meshes of corporate conspiracy, and the diabolical plot was carried out. A train was wrecked and a chain of criminating evidence was forged about the helpless victim. The corporation was triumphant and labor was once more in fetters."

New York's Sweatshops.

New York State Factory Inspector O'Leary says:

"The second factory inspection district is composed of the county and city of New York alone. In this district we find 5,091 shops and 66,500 workers, 75 per cent of whom are Jews, about 15 per cent Italians, and the balance is made up of Hungarians, Russians and English speaking men and women.

"The district where the 'sweating' system, so called, is virtually confined is that section of the city contained within the locality bounded by Eighth street on the north, the Bowery on the west, Catharine street on the south and East river on the east. The population living within this territory, as gathered from the bureau of elections and the police department, is between 400,000 and 450,000 persons."

WHITE SLAVES.

An Extract From the Advance Sheets of a History of the United States.

The women of New Bedford will supply a chapter rather interesting to America when the time comes for writing truthful history. "Once," the historian will write, "we used in America to whip black women in the south. They were employed to pick cotton. They received no wages, so the plan adopted to get the most work out of them was to whip them when they were careless. A severe whipping was found entirely efficacious.

"The negress at first would show sulkiness. When the time for the whipping came, she knelt and begged for mercy. During the whipping she screamed. After the whipping she was a much more valuable slave. She did her work carefully, and the other negresses, observing her punishment, avoided her bad example.

"Nothing apparently could have been more satisfactory. But the people of the north, though entirely ignorant of the needs of cotton growing, interfered. The screams of those negresses so worked on their nerves, particularly in New England, that they fought for four years to stop slavery. And they were pleased with the result, although it cost millions of lives and thousands of millions of dollars.

"The American nation talked a good deal after that about American treatment of women, and much of this talk came from New England.

"Great surprise, therefore, when in 1898 an attempt to reduce starvation wages by 10 per cent revealed a similar system of woman treatment in New Bedford.

"Again the cotton industry was involved. White women the workers in this case. Great competition among cotton manufacturers, and mills paying about 10 per cent profits. A system discovered far better and cheaper than slavery.

"Instead of owning the worker, feeding her and taking care of her as a valuable chattel, she was hired. She fed herself. Her sickness or death meant no loss. Invariably she sacrificed herself to her children, supplying workers to take her place at the loom when she should take her place in the graveyard. The mill owners, by agreement, paid as little as would let the workers live and breed more mill hands.

"It was ideal. The slavery system was costly extravagance compared to it.

"And the getting of the most work was not difficult. The whip, of course, had been laid aside. After the grand national howl about the screaming negress the whip could not be thought of. In the first place, the mill owners were too refined to think of using it, and in the second place they would have been lynched if they had tried.

"But something, of course, had to be done. The tired woman, watching eight looms, working hard all day with an aching back, with tired eyes and brain and heart, would get careless. Her wages, $4 or $5 a week, seemed to inspire very little ambition in her. What should keep every particle of energy in that white woman centered on the mill owners' interest? That was the great problem. A genius solved it very simply, by the system of fines. It worked thus:

"The white woman at the loom, aged from 15 to 60, was watched by overseers. These made notes of her conduct. If she looked up at the wrong moment, if through fatigue or unskillfulness she injured a piece of the precious merchandise passing through her hands, there was ready a lash that cut deeper than the old fashioned blacksnake.

"Going for her pay she received instead of $4 perhaps $3.42. 'Fifty-eight cents deducted for fines,' the clerk would tell her. 'No explanations; please pass along!'

"The white woman, whipped in this modern civilized manner, acted altogether differently from the black woman of the south. She said nothing to anybody. She scraped up the pennies and the three dollars paid by the mill for that week of her life and went home. When she got there, she thought hard about it. The thing had happened before, but it was always quite a problem how to live for a week on a little less than the cost of living. The problem solved—a little less to eat or a little less to wear—she put her head on her arms to think and weep until the time came to go to bed and get strength to work at the mill again.

"No screaming as the negresses screamed. But the lesson was well taught. It was rarely necessary for a good many weeks to fine that same white woman again."

The above chapter of history, as the future will write it, is not imaginary. Every man knows that. The New Bedford strike has brought out the light of the mill women against the system of fines.

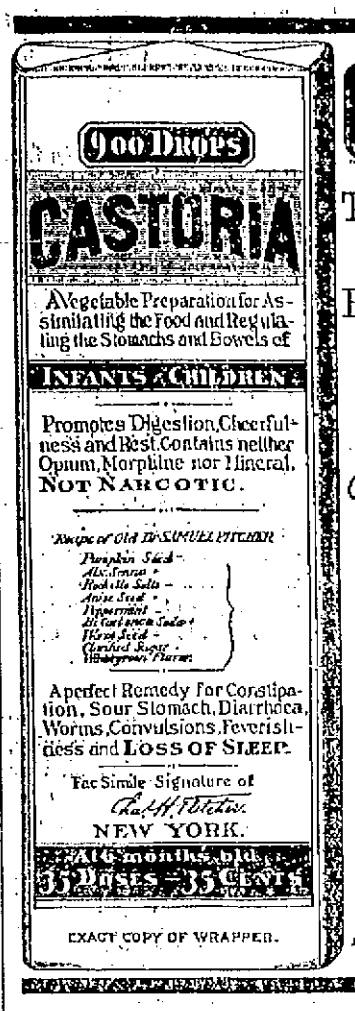
What do you think of that system?

What do you think of the man whose pocket holds the fines taken from that woman?—New York Evening Journal.

The Devil's Hold.

John Graham Brooks, in a lecture on Robert Owen delivered in New York recently, speaking of the early awakening of the great reformer's heart and mind, said:

"He never ceased asking himself what kind of a race he and his partners were making while they were getting rich. 'In his diary he said, 'It seems as if the devil had hold of us, crushing out every hope of a better race.' Another entry records the fact that in the preceding year he had made $50,000 while the laborers were working 10, 11 and 12 hours a day for 10, 9 and 8 shillings a week. He sees that it is all controlled by economic law and that he cannot change existing conditions as he wishes, but is convinced that he has no right to $50,000 a year on the condition of making for England a race of mothers unfit to bear children."



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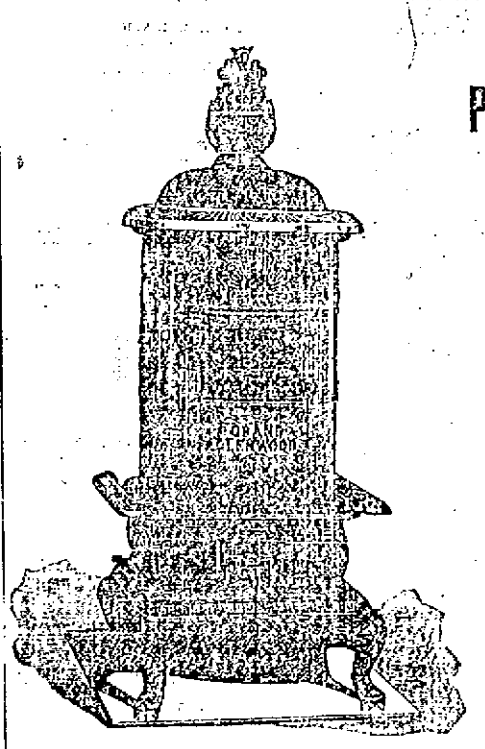

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INFORMATION IS WANTED REGARDING the whereabouts of Phoebe Campbell, said to be a resident of this city. Address "Information," Sun office.

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FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

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TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 263 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very slightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 14 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1411 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 0625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 300 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post office.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 461 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.

Telephone Number 414-4.

END YOUR TROUBLES.

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Great food digester, quickly cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gas risis and all stomach disorders. In femal s stomach troubles cause irregularities. Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure prevents them. 25c. at druggists. Important, write Schoeffler Pharm. Co., Newark, N. J. Pamphlet free.

SKATES

The Famous

Long Reach Skate

25c. Per Pair and up.

MORE THAN

5000 Pairs in Stock.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 6th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Gardly, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

This house has been under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gerrish

Artists' Materials

Of all Descriptions for

Oil, China, Water Color Painting

And Charcoal Drawing.

China for decorative purposes. Canvas stretchers up to 48 inches always in stock.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelry has been refitted and refurnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

P. H. Harris, Prop. J. J. Regan, Man.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $1.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

129 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Good board per week, $4.00; ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 129 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 51	6 00	§7 07
6 25	7 4	6 25	7 48
6 42	7 5	6 41	§7 35
§7 04	8 02	7 53	9 10
*§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
§7 23	8 15	§9 10	§9 58
8 34	8 50	9 19	§10 23
§7 41	8 57	10 17	11 35
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 58
9 16	10 53	11 30	§12 07
9 45	10 40	12 00	§12 56
11 00	12 04	§1 00	§1 38
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 16	1 05	§3 00	§3 38
1 47	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 21	4 11	§5 22
*§3 52	4 55	*5 10	5 45
4 25	5 35	5 33	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 13	6 14	7 30
*§6 22	7 16	*7 30	§8 08
*§7 49	8 30	*8 00	§4 38
		10 15	11 22
		11 25	12 23

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
§7 20	8 10	§2 15	§3 05
§7 23	8 15	9 00	§4 07
8 45	9 53	4 00	§5 57
§9 19	10 10	5 00	§5 49
§4 25	6 32	7 30	§8 16
§5 58	7 00	8 00	§5 38
		9 00	10 03

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 00	8 03	7 33	8 31
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 44
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 04
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 14
12 45	1 58	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	6 45
3 20	4 22	5 01	6 28
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 15
5 10	6 12	6 35	7 48
6 5	7 26	9 40	10 31
7 00	8 16	11 15n	12 51
9 15	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

Lve.	Arr.	Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 26	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 25	5 00	6 21
5 30	6 55	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

§ From Middlesex St. Station only.

n Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

GREY TEA AND COFFEE POTS

given away with t.s. All sizes of grey enameled Tea and Coffee Pots given away with a pound of 60c. Tea. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 66 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Harris, 10 Appleton street, knows what good taste is with respect to stationery. Consult him.

Co. C, Sixth regiment association, held a meeting at the American house last evening and spent a social hour.

Mrs. John J. Donovan and Miss Donovan of Branch street left Wednesday for St. Augustine, where they expect to remain for about six weeks.

The ladies of the Worthen street Baptist church gave a social last evening at which the guests were entertained with a graphohone concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell left yesterday on the Raymond & Whitcomb excursion to Mexico and intermediate points. The company is a large one and the trip will extend over a number of weeks.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

JUBILATION

Many Lowell People Give Expressions to it and With Good Reason.

Mrs. Charles A. Coburn, 15 Marshall street, says "Both myself and daughter Florence have suffered from catarrh, my daughter's case being especially bad at times; all the passages of the head and throat would seem to be nearly filled up, while her senses of hearing and smelling she seemed to be losing. I sent her to Ellingwood & Co.'s for a bottle of California Catarrh Cure, and it has worked wonderfully. I cannot speak too highly in its praise; her head is very much clearer than it has been any winter for several years, whileall traces of deafness seem to have disappeared. Anyone suffering from catarrh will make no mistake in using California Catarrh Cure."

We point with pride to the absolutely unequaled record of cures wrought in Lowell and vicinity. Every ward and every street in Lowell and her neighboring cities bears witness to the virtue and the value of C. C. C., the Great California Cure(in testimonials of remarkable cures.

Catarrh of the head is bad enough, but the results that surely follow its neglect are worse and more dangerous.

The poison spreads by getting into the throat and stomach.

Then comes agonizing indigestion, acute catarrh of the liver and kidneys, tuberculosis, consumption!

Pains all over, in the head, side, chest, and back.

Gases form in the stomach, the appetite is variable or fails altogether, the skin is unhealthy and the breath often exceeingly foul.

These are all symptoms, well known and unmistakable.

There is but one cure and that is California Catarrh Cure.

California Catarrh Cure is for you, too. In cases of colds it is invaluable, as it helps in breaking them up and entirely prevents a cold "hanging on," as well as the attacks of acute catarrh which so often follow a severe cold in the head.

Sold by all dealers. A bottle for 50 cents, three times as much for $1.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

9000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 12, Noon.

Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service

S. S. Labrador sails Wednesday, Feb. 23rd at 1 p. m. Vancouver sails Saturday, Feb. 12 at 1 p. m. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to company's office, 303 Washington street, Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 5 Kinge street, Lowell.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 31 MERRIMACK ST.

BOOTT STRIKERS

Overseer Scott Asks Them to Return to Work.

SAYS THAT A SETTLEMENT WILL BE MADE.

Young Ladies are Willing to Confer.

The young ladies employed in the Boott mills' cloth room, who went out on strike yesterday, returned to work this morning.

Last night Overseer Scott sent messengers to the houses of the girls telling them to return to work this morning and matters would be satisfactorily arranged.

The young ladies decided to report for duty this morning and hear what Overseer Scott might have to say to them. If his promises gave them any encouragement of receiving a restoration of wages, they would remain at work. If not, they decided to remain out.

It is said that in the attempt to run the machines in the cloth room yesterday afternoon, considerable trouble was experienced. The wrong rolls were placed on the machines and other annoyances probably hastened the appeal to the strikers to return to work.

TALES OF THE TIMES.

How Senator Burrows Rehearsed One of His Speeches In a Car.

Senator Burrows was riding down to the capitol recently in a yellow car of the Metropolitan line. On the previous day the Corbett election case had been up in the senate, and it was expected that the argument would be continued. Senator Burrows, who is a member of the committee on privileges and elections, is against Mr. Corbett, and it was his vote which resulted in an adverse report from the committee.

In the hands of the senator as he sat in the corner of the car was a huge pile of manuscript, the speech which he had prepared for delivery. Oblivious of the place, he was rehearsing his remarks. Beginning at first in a tone scarcely audible, he became so engrossed in his work that his voice grew louder and louder. The climax came, when slapping his hand forcibly upon his knee, he exclaimed in a commanding tone, "Mr. President, this case is sure decisive!"

The legal phrase echoed from one end of the car to the other. Some young men, who had been listening with amused countenances to the fervid eloquence of the senator, clapped their hands in appreciative applause. This brought Mr. Burrows back to earth. He started, looked around, realized that he was in a street car and blushed violently. He hurriedly seized a newspaper and tried to interest himself in it. The effort was a failure. He felt himself the cynosure of all eyes, and in a few moments left the car and took the one that was following close behind.

The sarcastic Representative Perkins of Iowa, who talks with a quaver in his voice, made a hit recently. Representative Greene of Nebraska, one of the new Populist members, who, although a pointed speaker, has made himself tiresome to the house by his frequency, had been haranguing about the failure of prosperity to return. Stepping down into the center aisle, he quoted from Scripture that "they (the Republicans) proclaim peace and there is no peace," adding "they talk prosperity and there is no prosperity."

Representative Perkins, apparently indifferent to his surroundings, rose slowly, stuck his hands in his trousers pockets, and looked square at the gentleman from Nebraska.

"There are others who talk cala-amity, cala-amity," he drawled, "and there is no calamity." Mr. Greene was squelched in the general laughter that followed the sally.

Senator Mason has a large fund of light stories that he tells on appropriate occasions to enliven conversation. One of these he was telling recently in connection with the immigration bill. The senator took a trip into the northwest not long ago, visiting a section where there are many hardy immigrants from Norway and Sweden. He was in the restaurant at a railway depot and observed the conductor of the train come in and purchase something to eat at the counter. In some manner the conductor dropped his commutation meal ticket upon the floor and a sturdy Swede, who wore hobnailed boots, stepped upon it.

"And do you know," concluded the senator, "that when the conductor picked up that ticket he found the Swede had punched $3.40 out of it?"

The house voted the other day on the Teller resolution, and Representative Hicks of Pennsylvania was absent. The other morning, while Speaker Reed was riding in a street car toward the capitol, Mr. Hicks stepped aboard.

"Hicks, come here," said the speaker, and the Pennsylvania congressman obeyed.

"Hicks," drawled the speaker, in a rebuking tone, as though he were a schoolmaster, "you didn't come to school last Monday afternoon. Have you brought an excuse from your mother?"

Mr. Hicks' reply was lost in the laughter that followed the speaker's question.

The poem entitled "Opportunity," by ex-Senator Ingalls, which was recently published, is not the only one under the same heading. Mr. Walter French, the file clerk of the house, has among his clippings one of these poems, which was written by Dr. R. D. Joyce, a man of some literary fame, a few days before his death, and when he knew that his life was nearly ended. Since Dr. Joyce was writing from his own bitter experiences the lines are not without interest. They run:

Sweet hours that I have lost unwittingly,
Bright pearls that through my careless fingers slid
Into oblivion's wave and there lie hid,
Never returning to restore to me
The priceless gift, wing'd opportunity,
That few men grasp and keep and fewer still
Use justly! O swift hours, had I been wise
From year to fleeting year your worth to prize,
On other paths than those of grief and ill
And ignorance, beneath the shining skies
Of calm philosophy, with clearer ken,
I now might walk and see the hearts of men
And nature's face and teach my soul from these
Some little knowledge of God's mysteries!

—Washington Post.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Free Medical Advice

Do you understand just what Dr. J. C. Ayer's medicines will do for you? Are they helping you as fast as you think they ought? Write to our doctor. He will answer all questions, and give you the best medical advice, absolutely free.

Address the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Rumor at City Hall of a Reorganization.

CHARLES L. McCLEERY MAY BE GIVEN A PLACE.

Talk About the Police Commissionership.

The responsibility of Asst. Supt. Hartwell's appointment is a question of state that is agitating a great portion of the republican delegation in the common council.

A few evenings ago, several of them had their heads together striving hard to solve the problem. Councilmen Bosen, Wiggin, Smith, and Leighton were in the gathering. Some one suggested that Lang's influence had something to do with securing the place for Hartwell, but Jim Smith denied such an allegation. "Hartwell is a quiet sort of a fellow and he always got along with the Ward Seven people. He was quite influential with them and Bill Hayes got to favoring Hartwell. I would not be surprised if Hayes got him the place."

Wiggin's version suited the crowd, and Leighton chimed in: "They may laugh at Hayes, but he's all right."

"That's what he is," answered Bosen. "There's nothing foolish about Hayes. He may look like a farmer, but when he goes after anything, he generally gets it." The meeting resolved itself into a Hayes praise service before it dispersed without finding the discoverer or champion of Hartwell.

There is a rumor about City Hall that as soon as the investigation of the Board of Health is completed, a reorganization of the board will take place. It is said that if Mayor Bennett can push through a re-organization scheme he will give a place on the Board to Editor Charles McCleery of the Mail. This will be done to remove him from the police commission contest. Such an appointment would also please Commissioner Rice, for his friends believe that Mr. McCleery is his stumbling block in this fight. They figure it out that with these representatives of two republican papers in the field, Mayor Bennett cannot make a choice and would be compelled to look outside for a man. The best appointment he could make in such a case, they say, would be Ed. Cowant, for then he would be subjected to less criticism. But Mr. Rice's friends reckon that if Mr. McCleery is given a place so that he would be removed from the fight, Mayor Bennett would have no reason to refuse to appoint him.

Last night the truant commissioners were before the committee of the School Board that has in charge the matter of making new rules for the commissioners. The commissioners have been assigned to new territories. Mr. Thornton covers the district in the center of the city, while Messrs. Kelly and Roussin have the use of the team and cover the remainder of the city.

SATURDAY'S SUN

WILL HAVE PLENTY OF SPECIAL FEATURES.

The special features in tomorrow's Sun will make fine and entertaining reading for the thousands of Sun readers. There are several features that will certainly please all and they are so arranged that in their perusal, the greatest enjoyment will be afforded.

Next Tuesday will be the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and in anticipation of the great event, Albert P. Southwick has written a detailed account of the Homes and Haunts of Washington. This story is wonderfully complete, though in a condensed form. Bob's contribution, the story of "The Women of Today," tells about gems and jewels, and refers to novel styles in diamond ornaments, woman's fondness for rings, bracelets, and brooches. Next Tuesday, a great meeting of women will be held in Washington. It will be the annual convention of the Daughters of the Revolution. The organization includes the wives of men of national prominence and the story tells of the part they will take in the great convention.

Luck played a great part in the life of Commodore Vanderbilt and The Sun tomorrow will illustrate the beauty of woman's devotion by printing the story of the great assistance Mrs. Vanderbilt has given to the Commodore.

The search of men and women for the truth will be treated in an article on "The Era of Mysticism." It will point out the way that kings and queens, nectors, lawyers, novelists, clergymen and physicians seek knowledge of unseen forces. The origin of the Cuban rebellion is also referred to in another article. Those who enjoy sporting news will find plenty to satisfy them. Particularly will this be the case with dog fanciers and followers of the turf. The funny page better illustrated than ever is just a hummer, and will surely make you laugh.

DYING MAN GRASPS AT A STRAW.—"Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has done so much for me that I feel I owe it to suffering humanity to give testimony. For years I had smothering spells, pains in my left side, and swelled ankles. When I took the first dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, my friends thought I was dying. It gave me almost instant relief, and six bottles entirely cured me."—Mr. F. L. Lumsden, Scranton, Pa.—57.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

WHAT IS IS WHAT IS NOT IS NOT!

This is a fact we are selling **Jackets, Suits, Capes, Waists, Skirts, Wrappers, Tea Gowns and Misses' and Children's Garments** for not enough **MONEY** to cover the cost of Manufacturing.

A Cloak Dept. Sale.

Do you need a Garment? Buy one now if you may! A few left of those beautiful all wool JACKETS, Silk Lined, worth $7.50, at **$2.98**

If you have not already looked at the lot of JACKETS at . . . . . to do so ere Saturday night. None will remain after that date. Going rapidly, and why not? They are Silk Lined Coats, in Jersey, Cheviot and Fancy Tweeds. Every Garment worth at least $10.00. **$4.98**

THE LADIES' CAPES at . . . . is another Gigantic Offering. Capes in Kersey, Boucle, Cheviot, etc., etc., Silk and Satin Lined, Fur and Braid Trimmings. Worth no less than $10.00. An early visit will assure you of one of these Capes, otherwise you'll miss it. **$4.98**

A Cloak Dept. Sale.

Misses' and Children's All Wool Garments, Reefer, Full Back and Cape Effects, all wool materials, newest cloths and only . . . . . These are worth $5.00. **$1.83**

We have a few Coney Fur Capes, 25 inches long, full Thibet Collar and Edge Trimmed. A Bargain at $8.00. Now **$2.98**

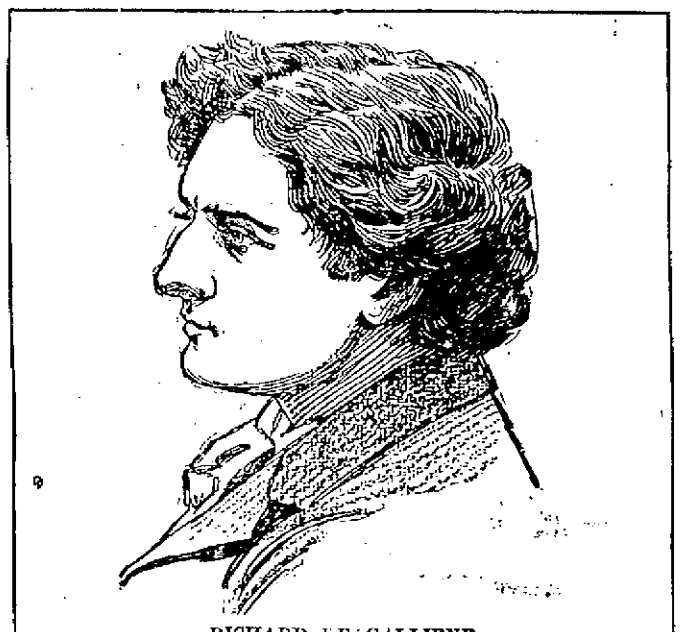
Plush Capes, just the thing. Not many left. They go cheap. Medium lengths. Satin Lined, Plain and Fancy Satin, Fur Trimmings. A Stylish Garment, **$2.98**

Just 25 beautiful Capes left in Velvet, Plush and Tufted Cloth, Plain, Braided and Fur Trimmings, 33 to 36 inches long, worth $15 to $25. Now only **$7.50**

N. B.—The Sale of Skirts in our Cloak Department, also in our Dress Goods Department is still on. The prices are most **RIDICULOUS. COME AND SEE!**
Large Bargains all over store.

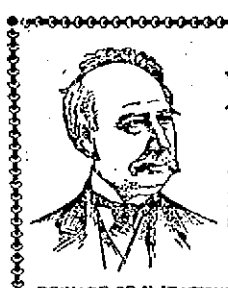
Bon Marche Dry Goods Co.

"GET THERE."



RICHARD LE GALLIENE.

Le Galliene, the poet, critic and essayist who is lecturing in America, is a slim young man of 30. He is very eccentric and is better known in America for his eccentricities than for his books.



WHAT
Prof. D. Hayes Agnew
SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

WRAPPERS

Today we place on sale about 100 dozen Ladies' Wrappers, well made, perfect fitting, good quality, styles and colorings, and at extremely low prices. They are indeed big bargains.

Good quality Percale Wrappers, regular $1.00 quality, at 61c.

A better quality Percale Wrapper, regular $1.25 quality at 78c.

Best quality Percale Wrapper, piped and braid trimmed, worth $1.50 and $1.75, at 99c.

Children's Dresses

Misses' Flannelette Dresses, well made, good patterns, fine quality flannelette, worth 50c., at only 19c. each, and another lot that is worth 69c., at only 31c. each.

A lot of Ladies' Black Sateen Waists that are worth $1.00, at only 61c.

25 dozen Ladies' 25c. Fancy Colored Aprons at 2 for 25c.

We have just secured a job lot of Ladies' White 50c. and 65c. Extra Long Nurse Aprons, which we offer at 25c. and 29c. each.

1000 dozen Ladies' Gingham Aprons at 10c., 12 1-2c., and 19c. each.

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Colored Hose, regular 37c. kind, our special price 2 pairs for 25c.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

A Whole Carload of Wakefield and Heywood

Baby Carriages

In the very newest styles and colorings was opened in our Furniture Department yesterday, and we cordially invite inspection of what we consider the prettiest line of Carriages ever exhibited in Lowell. Prices range

From $4.00 Up.

TOMORROW WILL CLOSE THE SPECIAL

Corset Fitting Exhibition in Our Store

MRS. SOUTHWORTH,

representing the Thompson Glove Fitting Corset company is giving special demonstrations of corset fitting and will be pleased to explain the merits of the

Thompson Glove Fitting Corset

To our patrons today and tomorrow.

AN ADVANCE SALE OF

New Silk Waists and Separate Skirts

is now going on at our store. Immense variety. No back numbers. The newest styles. The latest fabrices.

STYLISH SKIRTS made from plain and fancy woven wool and silk fabrics, percaline or silk lined, corded or braid trimmed, prices range from

$1.50 to $25.00 Each.

FANCY SILK WAISTS made in the very newest styles, from plain or changeable taffeta silks, roman or ombre stripes or plaids, at prices ranging from

$3.50 to $15 Each.

TEA AND COFFEE DEPARTMENT

Saturday is always bargain day in this department and we have some extraordinary bargains for tomorrow. Call and see.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

THEY BOTH AGREE.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST.

THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Threatening, probably snow or rain tonight and Saturday, slowly rising temperature, south winds.

Almanac, Saturday, Feb. 19.
Sun rises—6:35; sets, 5:22.
Moon sets—6:46 a. m.
High water—10:30 a. m.; 10:30 p. m.

HE HAD A RECORD

Patrick Loftus Arrested on Suspicion.

WAS WANTED IN WALTHAM BY POLICE.

He Received Six Months in Jail.

Patrick Loftus, who was arrested on suspicion by Inspectors Allen and Donaldson on Middlesex street recently as a suspicous person, turns out to be an arrant scoundrel if the testimony of his abused wife is true.

The Waltham News states the case as follows:

Yesterday the Lowell police gathered in two men who were in a liquor store. One was wanted for over a year for larceny, and as his companion was tough looking, it was thought he might be also a crook. When locked up the latter gave his name as Patrick Loftus of Waltham. A telephone message was sent to Chief McKenna, who replied that he knew Loftus and wanted him here on a warrant for the non-support of his wife. The Lowell police held him until Officer Tully went for him.

This morning Mrs. Loftus was in court against him and a story was developed the like of which is seldom heard in this court.

After neglecting his wife and four children for over a year, according to the story of Mrs. Loftus, her husband came here three weeks ago, and stole $13, which she had earned by going out washing and had been saving, cent by cent, to pay the rent of her house.

Judge Luce asked Mrs. Loftus if she desired her husband punished and she said that she did. Then a new complaint was drawn up, and Loftus was asked to plead. He said he had not supported his wife for ten months.

"Why?" asked the court.

"Because I will not live with her."

"Why not?"

"I don't care to state, but I will not live with her."

Then came the story of Loftus' visit to his home three weeks ago. He had been away several months and three weeks ago wound up at the house one day. He went through the house and in a pocket of his wife's dress found $13. He took it and his wife saw him, for she locked the door and endeavored to prevent him from going away with the money. He broke open the door with an axe, and that was the last she had seen of him until this morning. She told the court that the only reason he would not live with her was because he drank so much. He loved rum better than he did his family.

She said she managed to support her family by getting $1 a week from the overseers of the poor and went out washing, ironing, and scrubbing. He had not done a cent's worth of good to her since January, 1897.

Loftus was then given a chance to tell his story. He had none, excepting that he would, under no condition, live with her.

Judge Luce then gave him the maximum sentence, six months in the house of correction. He appealed and was ordered to furnish sureties in the sum of $200.

POLICE COURT

Eight drunks.

Lillian Wilson got 15 days in jail.

John Moriarty appealed from a sentence of four months in jail.

Henry C. Mellen and Emily Mellen, charged with concealing mortgaged property were continued.

Jason Connell, a boy, was charged with fornication and being a stubborn child.

Mary Flannagan, received one year in Sherborn for larceny.

Joseph Dafield, George and Alexander Galellis, and Peter Lenias, the four Greeks who used knives on each other were fined $12 each.

Great bargains in Velvet Hats, trimmed for mid-winter, beautiful feathers and roses for $3.00. Display in show window. Come and examine also another lot of beautiful trimmed hats at $1.98. Mme. Grenier, Merrimack street.

First class job printing done at this office.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

A Clothes Horse Free—A nice folding Clothes Horse with one pound of our 60c. ex. O'BRIEN BROS. Tea Dealers 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 69-2.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

STARTLING INFORMATION

By a Sailor of the Ill Fated Warship, Maine.

Shows That the Explosion was One of the Blackest Deeds in the Annals of Crime—He Saw an Illuminated Object Emitting Smoke Approach the Vessel Just Before the Explosion Occurred.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Feb. 18.—A special to the Herald from Key West says: "It is learned on undoubted authority that one of the maimed sailors taken to the hospital has broken the seal of silence imposed by the officers and makes a statement, the truth of which cannot be doubted, and which stamps the perpetrator of the diabolical outrage, enacted Tuesday as one of the blackest in the annals of crime. The sailor, whose name for obvious reasons, is withheld, says that he was on watch on the forward deck, and while looking over the bow into the water, saw a black object coming slowly towards the vessel. The object, whatever it was, was illuminated and emitted smoke. He suspected something wrong, and started to communicate the fact to the officer on deck and had barely commenced to tell it when the explosion occurred. The Maine was raised in the air, and he was thrown to the deck simultaneously with the raising of the Maine and he saw the steam launch moored alongside also thrown out of the water. This occured before the second explosion in the Maine magazine was felt and which sent her to the bottom.

SUSPECT FOUL WORK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 18.—A special from Key West says: "General opinion here is that the Maine was hit by a torpedo, after which the magazine exploded. Thomas Melville of Brooklyn who was uninjured and was on watch on the quarter deck, said he felt two distinct shocks. The first was not so severe as the second, which blew up the ship. Other survivors are of the same opinion—that it was foul work.

FORTY BODIES ASHORE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The first telegram to reach the navy department this morning was belated by one from Sigsbee, giving details of the funerals of nineteen victims, with great ecclesiastical, naval and military ceremony yesterday afternoon. Forty bodies have come ashore today, all unrecognizable. They could not possibly be sent home. Divers will go to work today. The recovery of the Maine's battery is impracticable except by a regular wrecking outfit.

MAINE TO BE RAISED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 18.—A resolution appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for raising the Maine passed the Senate and House this morning, without objection. It was introduced by Senator Hale.

BLANDIN DENIES REPORT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Feb. 18.—Lieut. Blandin, who was on deck at the time of the explosion, says there is no truth in the report of the smoking object seen approaching the Maine before the explosion.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, Feb. 18.—Up to nine o'clock this morning 57 bodies had been recovered and carried to the cemetery. The divers are only employed today recovering bodies.

HE DROPPED DEAD

George K. Hutchinson on Westford Street.

HE WAS AN OLD SOLDIER AND WELL KNOWN.

Alfred P. Bateman Died This Morning.

George K. Hutchinson, aged about 50 years, dropped dead in Westford street, near Smith street, this morning.

Mr. Hutchinson was an old soldier and was a carpenter by trade. He went out for a walk this morning and on his way back was stricken with heart disease and expired.

He resided at 156 Smith street, and besides his wife, he leaves several grown-up children.

ALFRED P. BATEMAN.

Alfred P. Bateman, aged 55 years, died this morning at his home on Smith street. Deceased was a well known lumber dealer and one of the most prominent men in the city. He was born in Waldoborough, Me., Sept. 10, 1842, and served in the late war in Co. G, 20th Maine Regiment. He came to Lowell in the late sixties and engaged in the lumber business with Norcross & Saunders, and afterwards with Howe & Burnham. He bought out the business of M. C. Pratt & Co., and in 1869 opened a big lumber yard in Mt. Vernon street. He was a member of Highland lodge, I.O.O.F., Wannalancit Encampment, Grand Lodge, Rebekah Lodge, and Post 185, G.A.R.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

Hood's Pills
Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DICK DOBBINS

WINS OUT A CONTRACT OPENED BY THE MAYOR.

The Mayor this morning opened bids for a boiler in the Lyon street schoolhouse and found the amounts as follows: James A. Ready, $50; Scannell & Wholey, $14; Richard Dobbins, $33. Richard Dobbins was awarded the contract.

THE BARNES CASE.

The case of L. W. Barnes, condemned for the murder of John Drew who is sentenced to be hanged on March 4, was heard before the governor's council yesterday. The experts who examined him have pronounced him sane. Eleven of the jurors who convicted him have petitioned for commutation of sentence.

GIRL DIED FROM FRIGHT.

Providence, Feb. 18.—There was another sensation in the Centerville strike yesterday which caused a feeling of consternation in the ranks of the strikers.

Ernestine Lavoire, aged 22 years, one of the weavers, who had returned to work and in consequence had been threatened with dire consequences, died and report had it that death was the direct result of fright caused by the strikers' threats.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

A very pleasant surprise was given Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Danforth at their home, 81 Fremont street, on Monday evening, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of their marriage. About 50 of their friends paid them an unexpected visit and enjoyed whist during the evening. Refreshments were brought by the friends.

During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Danforth were entertained in the front part of the house, while the committee were hustling a beautiful quartered oak sideboard into the back door and when all was in readiness, Mr. and Mrs. Danforth were invited out to the dining room and in behalf of their friends the sideboard was presented to them with the expressed wishes for many happy returns of the day.

MARDI GRAS FESTIVAL.

The Mardi Gras festival in Associate Hall this evening will have a cake walk, which will certainly prove very entertaining. The festival will have other attractive features and a large attendance is expected.

First class job printing done at this office.

LATEST

POLICE ON DUTY

Chief McCullagh Orders Out Entire Police Force

TO PREVENT ANY HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

Upon Arrival of the Spanish Cruiser.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 18.—Every policeman is on duty here today. Chief McCullagh ordered all the officers to report back immediately after supper last night, and they remained all night and today on duty, and all of the platoons remain in reserve until further orders. Action was taken in compliance with the request of Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, last night, that precaution be taken to prevent the possibility of a hostile demonstration upon the arrival of the Spanish cruiser Viscaya which is overdue here and is expected to arrive today.

POLICE ON GUARD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 18.—The police have provided the Spanish Consul General here with a special guard, and also an extra guard on the tug boats which will guard the Vizcaya while here.

WOMENS' MEETING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The international congress of Press Women, the first in the history of journalism, meets here today. There will be a large attendance.

HELD IN $20 000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

South Framingham, Mass., Feb. 18.—William H. Miller, the negro, who shot Gate Tender W. H. Lane, at Wayland yesterday, pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to kill this morning, and was held in $20,000. Lane is improving.

BODIES RECOVERED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boochum, Prussia, Feb. 18.—So far, 74 bodies have been recovered from the colliery destroyed by an explosion of fire damp yesterday. Thirty men are still entombed in the ruins.

FUNERALS.

CHASE—The funeral of Mrs. Philenia Chase took place yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence of her son, William G. Chase, 35 West Fifth street, Rev. Mr. Berry of Pelham officiating. The bearers were Frank Crann, William Chase, Jr., Frank Chase and John Gray.

MORSE—The funeral of Charles H. Morse, who died in Boston, February 14, aged 62 years, took place at the Talbot Memorial chapel, Lowell cemetery, at 2 o'clock yesterday. Rev. Geo. C. Wright conducted the services. The bearers were relatives.

ROACH—The funeral of Mary Roach took place this morning from St. Patrick's church where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Leonard. The pall bearers were Messrs. Frank Morissey, Thomas Husband, Patrick Madden and Michael Coughlin. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

FARLEY—The funeral of Owen Farley took place this morning from St. Peter's church and was largely attended. Rev. Fr. McKenna officiated at the requiem mass. The choir, under the direction of T. F. Molloy rendered the Gregorian chant. The De Profundis was sung by Edward Martin. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. Undertaker McDermott was in charge. The bearers were John McCluskey, John Boyle, John Donohoe, Edward Kelley, John Flynn and Jacob Quirbach.

DEATHS.

WATTERSON—Miss Katie V. Watterson died at the home of her mother, 836 Central street, yesterday. Besides a mother, she leaves a brother and three sisters. Funral announced later. Friends are requested to please send no flowers.

O'NEIL—Kate O'Neil, aged 26 years, died this morning at 22 Whipple street. She leaves a mother, five brothers and two sisters. Funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon from St. Peter's church.

The funeral of the late Henry C. Howe will take place on Monday.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hill, Cashier

MALTOX
will increase the number of red corpuscles that mean health. 50c.

THE LATE HENRY C. HOWE.

The business men of this community who have long been associated with Henry C. Howe regret his death. Always honest and upright it was as a contractor that Mr. Howe was best known but after the firm of Howe Bros. was dissolved, the brothers became identified with Mr. Crawford Burnham in the firm of Howe & Burnham, lumber dealers, and later the firm became the Howe Lumber company. During the last fifteen or twenty years, however, Henry C. Howe has gradually given up his career as a business man and attended to his financial interests in banking circles and in looking after his large holdings of real estate in the city. He was elected president of the Wamesit bank in 1877 and was trustee of the Merrimack River Savings bank, having been one of the incorporators of both. He was also a director in the Kitson Machine shop, Lowell Hosiery, Traders and Mechanics Insurance companies, and until the re-organization Wednesday, he was a director in the Appleton company, and was one of the promoters of the re-organization project.

Mr. Howe, always a staunch republican, served the city in 1853 and 1854 in the common council and in 1871 and 1872 as alderman. Mr. Howe served efficiently as chairman of the Board of Health during the small pox epidemic of 1871. He was a regular attendant of the Kirk street church.

The body will arrive home from Chicago some time this evening.

THE STRIKE FUND

Still the Contributions Flow In.

MANAGER BOODY SENDS GENEROUS DONATION.

Next Check to Strikers Will be $500.

The fund for the New Bedford strikers is still progressing and it is hoped that in a short time it will have reached the $1,000 mark. The donations of Manager Boody of Music Hall, of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and the Consumers' Brewery are very generous and will be deeply appreciated by the friends of labor.

Mr. Saunders, the inventor connected with one of the local mills has been collecting among his friends for the strikers. The balance to date is now $465.69. It would be well to make it $500 tomorrow and then send the whole amount to New Bedford.

THE RECEIPTS TO DATE.

Previously acknowledged	$808.07
Forwarded to New Bedford	$400.00
Balance	$408.07
Star of Lowell Circle, C. of F.	5.00
Hon. Fisher H. Pearson	10.00
Two Friends	2.00

SPINNERS' LIST.

F. Gittinger	.20
Charles Hupprecht, Supt. of Consumers Brewery	1.00
Samuel Oldfield	.25
F. Grundler	1.00
H. W. Golden	1.00
J. B.	.50
John Andreson	.25
Edkesh	.25
Sahlender	.25
Thomas Lovell	1.00
May Bros.	.50
Oscar Vlansour	.25
Fred Howard	.25
Putnam's Dining Rooms	1.00
Consumers' Brewing Company	10.00
Michael Heller	.25
Ernest Christon	.25
Jos. Weimann	.25
M. A. Olmstead	.50
J. J. Cary	.50
Mrs. M. G. Hannaford	.25
Total	$444.77

MANAGER BOODY'S DONATION.

Manager Boody of the New Music Hall has sent the following with his generous donation to the strikers' fund being part of the profits of the performance given last night by the "Trip to Coney Island" company at the popular theatre:

New Music Hall.
Lowell, Feb. 17, 1898.

John H. Harrington, Esq.,

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find my check for $23.82, same being the percentage promised by the management of "A Trip to Coney Island" company and myself for the benefit of the New Bedford strikers.

Trusting that you will add the above amount to the grand fund that your valuable paper is collecting for the relief of the strikers at New Bedford, and regretting that the sum is not larger, I am,

Yours respectfully,
—W. H. Boody.

This makes the balance on hand $465.69.

Burkes' hall was crowded last night, when the weavers held their regular weekly meeting. The business transacted was chiefly of a routine nature. The question of taking operatives from the mill to devote their entire time to collecting was discussed at some length, and it was finally decided to consider the matter at a future meeting.

A committee of ten was appointed to keep non-members from the meetings, also to preserve order at all times.

The committee appointed to arrange for the dance which is to be held next week presented a report of excellent progress. At the next meeting permanent officers will be elected and 2000 blanks have been secured for voting.

At a meeting of the Spinners' tonight Thomas F. Delehanty, who represented the union in the conference at Boston last Sunday, will present his report of the proceedings. The question as to whether or not the union will approve of the announced decision of the conference will probably be acted upon immediately after. For this reason a big meeting is expected.

William F. Carroll, at a meeting of the executive committee of the drawing in girls last night, was instructed to make an effort to amend the weavers' fines bill to "operatives" instead of "weavers." He will see Senators Putnam and Brigham to this end.

BUILDING LABORERS.

The Building Laborers held an enthusiastic meeting last night and unanimously voted to take $50 from the union's fund and donate it to The Sun fund for the New Bedford strikers.

STRUCK BY A CAR

Patrick Rogers and Patrick Conley Injured

WHILE DRIVING ACROSS APPLETON ST. LAST NIGHT.

Their Wagon Struck by an Electric Car.

A very bad accident occurred at the corner of South and Appleton streets last evening in which Mr. Patrick Rogers, brother of Undertaker J. F. Rogers, and Mr. Patrick Crowley, were severely injured.

The two were in the large undertakers' wagon of J. F. Rogers, and were driving leisurely down South street from the Edson schoolhouse. Just as they reached Appleton street a car came along the down grade at a high speed.

Mr. Crowley, who was driving, tried to clear the tracks in time but could not, and although the motorman set the brakes hard, the car crashed into the rear wheel of the wagon, hurling it around and throwing out the two men. The horse ran away but was caught on Middlesex street, uninjured, by Officer Maguire.

Mr. Crowley was picked up unconscious and both he and Mr. Rogers suffered from severe bruises. Both were taken to their homes where they are now resting comfortably. The wagon was badly damaged. In such accidents only eye witnesses can place the responsibility.

Fine job printing done at this office.

To Cure Consumption Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

LEADING SPRING STYLES

Standing and turn over collars,

4 for 25 Cents.

Cuffs—reversible or link,

3 Pairs for 25 Cts.

Collars and cuffs warranted four ply.

With these a lot of

MEN'S FANCY BOSOM SHIRTS,

bosoms of Garner percales, fine, heavy cotton bodies; full sizes, nicely made.

25 Cents Each.

The biggest shirt trade on record—never one of this grade sold below fifty cents until we broke the price to

25 Cents.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

THE PERVERSION

Of History by Some American Writers.

WAS ABLY DISCUSSED BY JOS. SMITH

Before the Irish American Historical Society.

New York, Feb. 17.—The American Irish Historical society held a largely attended meeting at the San Remo hotel tonight.

Prominent members of various Irish societies were present and there were many able adresses.

The principal paper of the evening was that of Joseph Smith of Lowell, an abstract of which follows:

Mr. Joseph Smith of Lowell, Mass., speaking on the theme, "Some ways in which American history is falsified," said:

By falsification I do not mean so much deliberate perversion, as I do the false effects produced by evasion, distortion, wrong point of view and physical and mental defects of writers, which are quite as mischievous in results as those produced by deliberation and design. I desire to group my object lessons under four heads, each being illustrated by a writer passing current as a historian:

1. Carelessness and credulity.—The acceptance of evidence that has been subjected to no test to ascertain its genuineness and soundness. I will discuss Prof. John Fiske under this head.

2. Legendary and sentimental—The exploration of legends, inherited ideas, race and family myths, made current and passing into literature through the efforts of writers to whom facts and documentary evidence were seemingly unimportant. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be taken as the type of this class.

3.—Mental invalidism—The disease of certain literary doctrinaries, whose natural defects have been aggravated and fixed by education in Germanic theories and school. Insolent dogmatism is the most distinguishing trait of this school, and I will assume that Prof. John W. Burgess of Columbia university is a type of it.

4.—The imaginative.—Who write history from their inner consciousness, as they believe it ought to be. This cult covers the humorless horde of "Scotch-Irish scribblers, and I select Judge Temple of Tennessee as a good specimen.

The discourse was controversial throughout, and attacked Profs. Burgess and Fiske and Henry Cabot Lodge in scathing terms.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.
LAURENTIAN Feb. 26th.
NUMIDIAN Mar. 5th.
CARTHAGINIAN Mar. 5th.
CALIFORNIA Mar. 16th.
Cabin, $42.50; Second Cabin, $34.
Steerage, $28.50; Prepaid, $26.50.
Glasgow to Boston
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 13 Appleton St., Lowell.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at 5 Central Corp. has been a boarding house for years and is located near the corporations.
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 36 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 49-1.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
30 Prescott Street.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC DEAL

The Government Said to be the Gainer by the Transfer.

Monument to General Lafayette—Senator on Dearth of Information on the Disaster.

Washington, Feb. 18.—After a spirited debate occupying more than two hours the senate, by a vote of 34 to 29, agreed yesterday to the resolution of Mr. Turple, declaring the senate's opposition to the confirmation of the sale of the Kansas Pacific railroad. It was developed by the discussion that the government would receive from the sale of the Union and Kansas Pacific something more than $65,000,000, 91 percent of the indebtedness of the roads to the United States, the basis of settlement being about $20,000,000 for the government more than proposed by the Cleveland administration.

Mr. Thurston of Nevada presented a joint resolution providing for a commission to supervise the collection of a fund among the schools and colleges for the purpose of erecting a monument to General Lafayette in the city of Paris, France, the same to be dedicated on the fourth of July, 1900.

The only reference thus far made to the disaster to the Maine was made in the form of the following resolution introduced by Mr. Allen of Nebraska: "That the committee on naval affairs be directed to make an immediate and thorough investigation into the cause of the disaster to the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the 15th inst and report to the senate.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, had no obection to the reference of the resolution, but he did not deem it desirable for the committee to proceed. The secretary of the navy is engaged in the work, and is employing all the means in his power to ascertain the truth. If the matter were taken up by the naval affairs committee, the best that the committee could do would be to act through the navy department. He was satisfied that as soon as the secretary of the navy obtained definite information concerning the explosion and its details he would communicate the facts to congress.

Mr. Allen objected to having the resolution sent to the committee on naval affairs. "We," he said, "who are not members of the naval affairs committee, cannot get information from the departments about these things. We are shut out as completely as if we were private citizens. I think I ought to get my information through the committee on naval affairs or the senate. I do not care to debate this matter, or to indulge in any extended discussion of it. What I want is action by the committee that will give us information."

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) objected to the resolution, and it went over.

The debate on the bankruptcy bill dragged along listlessly in the house, interest in it being overshadowed by the Maine disaster. The speeches on the floor attracted almost no attention and were delivered in most instances to a handful of members. In the course of the debate Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) replied to a speech made by Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.) last week before the Middlesex club of Boston. He denounced Mr. Landis' references to the south and her people as slanders, and said that a man who would indulge in such a representation at a public dinner was unworthy of a place on the floor of the house.

VARIED PROGRAM

Sociable of St. Peter's Tabernacle Society.

CHILDREN SEEN IN A VARIETY OF DANCES.

Imperial Minstrels Gave a Fine Entertainment.

Few sociables have enjoyed the patronage that was accorded the grand entertainment and sociable of St. Peter's Tabernacle society in Associate hall last evening.

The people of St. Peter's parish, augmented by great representations from other parts of the city crowded the hall and enjoyed the program offered for their entertainment. The hall was decorated, the same adornments prevailing that were so attractive at the Knights of Columbus ball on the previous night. Two tables, one for lemonade, the other for candy, were arranged at the rear of the hall and decked in white and a delicate shade of yellow.

The program contained two parts, the first of which included a series of choruses and dances, in which young people were the participants. Those who took part were:

TOPSY-TURVY CHORUS.

Edward Heelon, John Quigley, Joseph Mack, George Duff, Charles White, Leo Molony, Genevieve Jantzen, Margaret Green, Alice Molony, Mollie Donohoe, Alice Molony, Grace Draper, Helen Dugdale.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN PARTY.

Quadrille Dancers—Jas. McCarthy, W. Reilly, Geo. Harrington, Ed. Heelon, Lena Fitzpatrick, Grace Draper, Mollie Dunn, Carrie Tyrrell.

Solo Dancer—Lizzie Reilly.

Pop Corn Dancers—Annie Kelly, Harriet Cull, Mary McKennedy, Lizzie Shannessy, Nellie Brady, Mary Donohoe, Lillie Donohoe, Mary Degnan, Rose Geary, Kittie O'Connell.

Song, "I'm a Little Pop-Corn." Mary Degnan.

Chorus—Dancers and Singers. Fifty children, led by Mary O'Connell and Alice Walsh.

Miss Blanche Walsh then sang "Cuddle, Down, Dolly."

REVEL OF THE NAIADS.

Naiads—Martina McMahon, Rose Nugent, Lulu Ginty, Nellie Moran, Kittie Kelley, Lucy Kelley, Annie Murphy, Hattie Pevey, Martha Holden.

Mrs. Josephine Riordan McKennedy was the accompanist.

The Imperial Minstrels furnished the second part. They were under the direction of Jams F. Cahill, with M. J. Mahoney, interlocutor; Edward Murphy, G. Marcus Doyle, ends; John Devlin, Fred Woodbury, Joseph Murphy, and Joseph Whalen, quartet.

The opening chorus by the company was arranged by W. K. Hallowell.

The other selections were as follows: "Girl of My Heart," Peter Ball; select ditty, Edward Murphy; "I Love Her in the Same Old Way," Frank Wright; selected, G. Marcus Doyle; "Mother of the Girl I Love," Master Martin Maguire; "Memories of the South," Drury and O'Neil; finale, Frank Wright and company.

After the entertainment dancing was enjoyed.

The officers of the affair were: General manager, James F. Miskella; assistant general manager, Richard Welch; chairman reception committee, James F. Owens; floor director, Daniel F. Carroll; assistant, Edward P. Donohoe; chief aid, James E. Donnelly.

There was a long list of aids.

STOVER'S STRIKE.

MEETINGS HELD BY OPERATIVES—THE PRICE LIST.

The strikers of Stover's shoe shop are holding daily meetings in St. Joseph's hall. At their meeting yesterday they were addressed by Mr. Cryan, Alex. Ray, Louis Weeks, and T. F. Tracey of the A. F. of L.

The executive committee has prepared the following list of prices paid by Mr. Stover, which they claim will not compare very favorably with the prices paid by other shoe manufacturers of Lowell:

For trimmings, 20 cents for women's and 22 cents for men's.

Heel conning, 11 cents for women's and 12 cents for men's.

Buffing, 16 cents for women's, and 17 cents for men's.

Burnishing, 12½ cents for women's and 13½ cents for men's.

Cleaning, 11 cents for women's and 12 cents for men's.

Treeing, 40 cents for men's.

Shank's burnish, 11 cents for women's and 12 cents for men's.

Dressing, 16 cents for women's.

Packing, 9 cents for 72 pairs.

Buttonhole operators receive 62½ cents for 100 buttonholes.

Eyelet operators are paid 8 cents for 4608 eyelets.

After all business was transacted, an entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music was indulged in.

MURRAY CLUB.

At the First Universalist church last evening, the Murray club presented its closing entertainment of the season. The first part consisted of a one-act comedy by Grace L. Furniss, entitled "The Other Man." The principal parts were sustained by Mr. Harry A. Newell and Miss Ethel Livigston, two well known amateur performers. Mr. Newell's work was praiseworthy and he displays unusual ability in his acting, while Miss Livingston was acceptable as Phyllis, the loving bride. The remaining members of the cast were Miss Louise Campbell as Robbins, the maid, and Master Walter Sherwell, the messenger boy.

The second part of the entertainment consisted of a farce by Belle Marshall Locke, entitled "The Heartville Shakespeare Club." The young ladies who formed the cast were Lillian Dewhurst, Jessie D. Lewis, Lottie Prescott, Helen Bradford, Lillian Stewart, Edna Bent, and May Preston.

HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Nathaniel Peabody of Hildreth street, observed the 75th anniversary of his birth yesterday and entertained a family of 30, representing 4 generations.

The youngest representatove of the family was little Hazel Cluff, 5 months old, a daughter of Mr. Peabody's grandson, Bert Cluff.

Mr. Peabody has three sons, all of whom are well known in Lowell, Orville W. of Lowell, Frank L. of Pelham, and Nat W. of Dracut. His two daughters are Mrs. A. A. Davis of Lowell and Mrs D. N. Cluff of Dracut. He has been twice married and his present wife was Nancy Cluff, to whom he was married 15 years ago.

CASTORIA.

This facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Assist Sluggish Kidneys,

The seat of inflammation, congestion and pain that impair their power to properly perform their normal functions by applying

Benson's Porous Plasters

across the back on line with the lower ribs. They promptly relieve the Backache, Pain in the Loins, or heavy dull feelings in the region of the kidneys, and through their valuable medicinal and counter-irritating effects, aid in stimulating and re-establishing a healthy condition. No external remedy so effective, reliable and prompt as a BENSON'S. Price 25 cents. Refuse substitutes.

Seabury & Johnson, Mf'g Chemists, New York.

KNAPP HEARING

The Legal Side of the Question Ably Discussed.

LAWYER ANDERSON MAKES A VERY ABLE ARGUMENT.

The Hearing Postponed to March 1.

The hearing on the charges preferred against Agent Knapp of the Board of Health was to have been held in Mayor Bennett's office yesterday afternoon, but at the request of Dr. T. F. Harrington, chairman of the board, it was postponed to March 1.

However a considerable portion of the afternoon was devoted to consideration of the legal questions involved in the matter.

Mr. Knapp had for his counsel Wm. H. Anderson and James J. Kerwin, City Solicitor F. W. Qua appeared for the city. There were also present Jas. Bayles and William F. Curtin of the board and Alderman L. A. Derby of the special committee appointed to investigate the health department.

Mr. Anderson said that it seemed to him an important question to know whether Mr. Bayles was a member of the board at the time the charges were made. Perhaps he ought to go further he said, and show that only Dr. Harrington and Mr. Bayles voted to prefer the charges, so that if the latter was not a member, the board had not voted to bring the matter before the Mayor. It seemed important to inquire whether there was any legal prosecutor.

Whether Mr. Bayles was a member, he continued, depended upon the construction of three public statutes. One of them provided for the election of a member of the board, but did not state that they should serve after the expiration of their term. The one passed in 1891 provided that the members of the board should serve until their successors were appointed. If there had been no change since then, there would be no question of Mr. Bayles' term of office. In 1895, the legislature passed a statute providing that the Mayor should appoint a Board of Health to serve for three years. It repealed the foundation section upon which boards had been placed before, but said nothing of repealing the act of 1891. The question was whether Mr. Bayles held over under that statute.

Mr. Qua called attention to a provision of the old charter providing that officers should hold over until their successors were chosen.

Mr. Anderson replied that this city piled to officials elected by the city council, and not the Mayor's appointments. It was admitted that Mr. Bayles was a member in December, when it was voted to pay over the money about which complaint was made, but not that he was a member when it was voted to prefer charges.

To boil his argument down into a few words, Mr. Anderson stated later that there were legally no charges before the Mayor and if there were, His Honor could only refer the matter to the board for action.

Mr. Qua contended that Mr. Bayles is a member of the Board of Health, and can hold office until his successor is chosen.

BOWLING NEWS.

For the first half of the game the Water Works made a great showing against the Belmonts in the Les Miserables tournament last night, but after that the mercury dropped and they were defeated. The score by totals:

Belmonts—Runels, 493; Wing, 467; Murphy, 481; Wilson, 476; Sub, 463. Totals, 2382.

Water Works—Gardner, 428; Weaver, 430; Thomas, 472; Wiley, 434; Grant, 552. Totals, 2306.

After a series of defeats both glorious and inglorious, the Courier-Citizen bowlers got together in a tournament match at Les Miserables alleys last night, and won out from the Defenders in a handsome game of individual and team work.

Both Flood and Burns went over 500 for three strings and Kelley captured a single of 201.

The game put up by Flood was remarkably even and would do credit to an old stager. The score by totals:

Courier-Citizen—Whalen, 453; Flood, 515; McSorley, 466; Burns, 519; Kelley, 486. Totals, 2439.

Defenders—Lyons, 459; Buckley, 423; Sweeney, 475; Jordan, 467; Bridge, 471. Totals, 2325.

In the Vesper duck pin tournament Team Three—Adams, 225; Trull, 210; Pickering, 253; Pollard, 232. Totals, 920.

Team Six—Brown, 216; Hill, 250; Potter, 208; Kimball, 217. Totals, 891.

ENTERTAINED NASHUA CLUB.

Twenty members of the Nashua Cycle club came to this city last evening and were entertained by the Spindle City wheelmen. The games tournament gave another chance to the Lowell boys to show their superiority.

In the pool matches the Lowell boys scored a net gain of 33 points.

At whist Lowell won, 50 to 44.

High five was won hands down by the Lowell boys, the score being 523 to 373 for the Spindle City Wheelmen.

This gives Lowell a gain of 199 for the evening, which, added to the 104 gained at Nashua, makes Lowell's total advantage 303.

APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

The appropriation committee held another session last night and heard the report of Secretary Courtney and Supt. Pindar of the pauper's department, J. A. Faulkner of the police school department relative to theement, relative to the amount of money needed by them.

APPLETON COMPANY.

The men who are willing to back the new company have signed the money they will put into stock if necessary. It is said that $225,000 has been pledged as follows:

A. G. Cummock, $60,00; R. L. Day & Co., $50,000; Jacob Rogers, $25,000; George Ripley, $25,000; H. L. Tibbetts, $25,000; Amasa Pratt, $20,000; Hiram Whitney, $10,000; C. H. Nelson, $5000; J. J. Donovan, $5000.

BUSINESS MEN'S

Banquet at the Y.M.C.A. Last Evening.

A DECIDEDLY SUCCESSFUL ANNUAL EVENT.

Several Prominent Citizens Made Brief Addresses.

The annual Business Men's banquet, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. and the Ladies' Auxiliary was held in the Association hall last evening and was a decided success, breaking all previous records. A short reception preceded the feast. Rev. Dr. Greene invoked divine blessing and during the supper the Ladies' Lyceum orchestra gave an excellent concert. Young men in uniforms and young ladies with powdered hair waited upon the table most artistically.

Mrs. A. A. Robinson was chairman of the committee of arrangements and was ably assisted by President Mrs. H. G. Fuller and Secretary Mrs. T. W. Greenslitt, and the following committees:

Committee on tables—Mrs. T. W. Greenslitt.

Committee on salads—Mrs. G. E. W. Dow, Mrs. Burton H. Wiggin.

Committee on oysters—Miss M. E. Buttrick, Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mrs. M. D. Clay.

Committee on fancy pies—Mrs. Willard Everett.

Committee on cake—Mrs. J. N. Wright.

Committee on rolls—Mrs. J. H. Howarth.

Committee on turkeys—Mrs. E. J. Tarr.

Committee on potato chips—Mrs. G. W. Harris.

Committee on coffee and cream—Mrs. Charles H. Littlefield.

Committee on jellies—Mrs. J. C. Burke, Mrs. M. L. Hamblett.

Thirteen young women served as waiters and they were assisted by members of the High School cadets. Their names follow: Misses Raymah Robinson, Lottie Sparks, Emma Lawson, Winnie Lawson, Minnie Hight, Mabelle Fogg, Alice Pearl, Gertrude Wilcox, Ella Haynes, Bertha Johnson, Bessie Adams, Ada Mudge, Alice Hutchinson.

Lloyd Howarth, head waiter, and the following assistants: Grant Ford, Joseph Wright, Willard Parker, Arthur McLean, Edgar Cilley, Douglas Rivet, David McKay, Daniel Whipple, Alfred Kennedy, Walter Bruce, Victor Cutler, Howard Bean, Lester Russell, Willette Rifenburg, Frank Dupee and Arthur and Nelson Gray.

The dishes were loaned for the occasion by Leighton Brothers and numbered three thousand pieces in all. Marshall, the florist, contributed the potted plants for the tables.

Martin L. Hamblett, Esq., officiated as toastmaster and the speakers were Mayor Bennett, Major C. A. Stott, Rev. S. T. Ford, Rev. D. A. McPhie and Rev. Bowley Green. After the supper the young men gave an athletic exhibition in the "gym." The banquet was a grand success in every respect.

SPORTING NOTES.

Herman Long, short fielder of the champion Boston diamond artists, placed his name to a contract yesterday and the famous "Flying Dutchman" will again disport himself at the South End ground next season.

The ninth annual indoor meeting for the schools will be held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic association Saturday afternoon, February 26, at 2 o'clock in Mechanics' Building, Boston. The nine events will be run from scratch and a team race between the English High and Worcester High has been arranged with others to come.

Georgetown University has proposed a triple athletic meet between its own Mott Haven team and those of Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania a week or two in advance of the intercollegiate games in New York. If Cornell will not consent, Georgetown will just as gladly welcome a dual contest with Pennsylvania. Letters have been sent to both universities asking their co-operation.

Tom Linton, the Welsh middle-distance racing man, rival of Jimmy Michael, is in town. Linton arrived in Boston Tuesday, accompanied by his trainer, Dudley Marks.

Linton is a pleasant-faced young fellow, of a modest and retiring disposition. He acts like a gentleman at all times, and when he speaks, it is in a low, well-modulated voice.

Linton may appear on Charles River Park this season.

A CHALLENGE.

Editor of The Sun:

Dear Sir—Elmer Arnold of Dracut knocked out Ernest Pins of Fall River in two short rounds last night in a private bout before fifty sporting men. G. O. Gannon offers to back him against any man in New England at 145 pounds for $250.

—An Eye Witness.

FIRE IN BAKERY.

The fire department received a telephone call at 5 o'clock yesterday for a blaze in the German bakery in the Wheelock block, Middlesex street. The floor beneath the bakery furnace had taken fire. The blaze was extinguished before much damage was done.

Weak Men Made Vigorous

What PEFFER'S NERVIGOR Did!

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover manful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to Cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a larger profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it (in vest pocket size) prepaid, plain wrapper $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Written Guarantee to cure or refund Money. Pamphlet free. PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

HIS BENEDICTION

Pope Leo XIII Sends Blessing to Catholic Union.

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN NEW ENGLAND.

Remarks by Archbishops, Williams and Martinelli.

Catholic thought and Catholic doctrines were represented by the highest authorities of the Catholic church in America at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Boston Catholic union at the Vendome, Boston, Wednesday evening.

The principle of the church, with especial reference to the living issues of the present day and the progress of American civilization, were given official interpretation and the aims and purposes of this and similar semi-religious clubs highly commended.

The general verdict was that the assemblage was one of the most remarkable in the history of the Catholics of Boston, only being equalled in this respect by the great assemblage in honor of Archbishop Williams a few years ago. There was Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate and the direct representative of Pope Leo XIII. There was Cardinal Gibbons, the only American cardinal, as well as Archbishops Williams of Boston and Corrigan of New York, Bishops Beaven of Springfield, Harkins of Providence, and Tierney of Hartford, and many other distinguished clergymen.

Pope Leo himself was not only represented by his apostolic delegate, but he honored the occasion in an emphatic manner by sending a cablegram of congratulation. The reading of the Pope's message was one of the most interesting incidents of an unusually interesting occasion.

The audience was worthy of its guests. It comprised the best and highest of the Catholic citizenship of Boston many ladies being present.

There were speeches by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Martinelli, Archbishop Williams, Judge John H. Burke, the president of the union; the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Mr. John J. Delaney, state commander of the K. of C. of New York; Dr. Thomas Dwight, the Hon. J. D. Fallon, Mr. Stephen Fallery, vice president of the Catholic union of New York, and Mr. John P. Leahy, the keynote of all addresses being loyalty to the church and the Holy See and success to the union.

"Catholicity in New England" was the theme of Archbishop Williams.

He referred at length to the growth of the church in New England, saying that when Bishop Fenwick came to Boston in 1825, there was one church and one priest in Massachusetts, one priest in New Hampshire, one in Maine, and none in the other New England states.

"Boston boasted of the only Catholic school in New England. In 1873 the speaker said, New England could count 441 priests and nearly a million Catholics, while at the present time there are 1328 priests, 3235 religious, teaching and having the care of charitable institutions; 127,035 children attending schools and there is a Catholic population of 1,524,000 in this section."

The venerable prelate then turned his attention to the Catholic union, which he said was founded twenty-five years ago at the invitation of Pope Pius IX., and he also called attention to the fact that the representative of the successor of His Holiness was present.

Continuing, the archbishop said: "Up to 1810 we were part of the diocese of Baltimore and under Bishop Carroll. Tonight, his successor, the archbishop cardinal, is also present.

"When the Catholic union was founded, our archbishop was the cardinal archbishop of New York; tonight his successor is also here. We have, also with us the representative of the Catholic union of New York, the first one started in New England.

"I have only one word more to say," said the reverend speaker in closing. "This morning I received a telegram from Dr. O'Connell at Rome, saying: 'The Holy Father sends apostolic benediction to yourself and the Catholic union.'"

Archbishop Martinelli in his address said: "The church to which you belong in its wisdom encourages such organizations as yours. Our present head, Leo XIII., in many of his encyclical letters, in wrich he points out the means to be used by Catholics to oppose the error and evils of the present decade, specially commends the Catholic clubs and unions.

"It is his fervent desire that they should flourish and prosper in every country and in every city. This is his desire because he recognizes their great importance."

"A Catholic club or society is an organ of communication between men of different age and condition of life, between the spirit of religions and the spirit of sociability. It then facilitates, unifies, and strengthens the concerted action for common good, which should never be lacking in any condition of domestic and social life.

"But in order that the Catholic union may attain these sublime ends, all its members should be informed with the spirit of charity, harmony and sacrifices and listen to the teaching and instruction of their ecclesiastical superiors and especially to the teaching and instructions of the sublime leader, the Holy Pontiff."

SAVOY THEATRE

Have you visited this cosy little play house? It has been opened again and a very creditable performance is given every afternoon and evening. The place is under the management of H. B. Tucker and should receive a generous patronage. If you have not seen a performance yet, just drop in any afternoon or evening, and we are sure you will be well pleased with the performance.

TUXEDO CLUB.

Members of the Tuxedo club enjoyed a banquet in the dining rooms of the American house last night. Plates were set for 38 and the menu was a choice one. Speeches and songs by different members served to pass the very pleasant evening.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets. Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

FAIRY SOAP is the only soap made in three sizes (for the toilet, bath and laundry) and the purest, most perfect soap the world has ever known. The Soap of the Century.

FAIRY

A pure, white, floating soap, fine enough for the softest skin, or the daintiest fabric—not too fine for coarser washing. It is sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York.

Bargains - Bargains - Bargains

STORE CROWDED WITH BARGAINS.

Read the following list, then come to J. Drain's, 111 Gorham Street and be convinced that we are giving Bargains that cannot be equalled in Lowell.

25 dozen Men's Unlaundered White Shirts with all improvements in make, equal to any 50c. shirt in New England, for this sale 25c.

10 dozen Ladies' extra fine Black Satin Skirts, deep flounce ruffle, real value $1.25, for this sale 69 1-2c.

15 dozen Ladies' extra made White Skirts, tucked wide, ruffle Lace, worth 98c., for this sale 50c.

Grandest line of Ladies' fine wool and Cashmere Waists ever shown this side of Boston.

We ask you to call and look over this complete line, which will delight you, and our prices are right.

Our new line of Spring Wrappers is now ready for your inspection, also our new line of Men's Laundered Colored Shirts is the grandest ever shown.

We make special mention of our 49c. quality, which is most elegant for the money ever seen.

Hosiery and Underwear at about half price.

Come and see for yourself and don't forget that you can save money trading at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

The place where you can have your money back willingly if goods are not as represented.

Still Moving Towards the Top

While others follow. Such low prices as the Estey Co. are making and such liberal terms were never heard of in Lowell

OPERATORS OF 23 STORES ALSO MANUFACTURERS

So you can save one man's profit—New Line of Pianos to Select From. Lowell's leaders for bargains. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.

ESTEY PARLORS, 145 Merrimack St.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO. (LIMITED.) PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
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JOHN CLANCY & CO.
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GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
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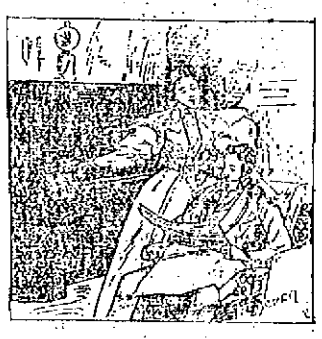
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO. (LIMITED.)

STEINERT'S PIANOS

THE GREATEST OF



HOME ATTRACTIONS.

The Popular Pease.
The Beautiful Brattmiller.
The Old Reliable Gabler.
The Greatest of All—Steinway.

Among this illustrious assortment any one can make a satisfactory selection.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT ST.

SAVOY THEATRE

Week of February 14th.

VINTINIS, McLEAN & HALL, ED. CHRISSIE, WILLIAMS & WILBURN, ROBERT WINSTANLY, ZARROS.

Four shows each day: Mat., 2.30-4; Evening, 7.45-9 15.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

Ladies, afternoons, 10 cents, best seats. School children, Saturday afternoons, 5 cents.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Tonight at 8 O'clock. and Saturday Matinee and Night.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,

A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND

A comedy vaudeville introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island. Pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery. A show for fun and laughter.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, with Tuesday and Wednesday Matinees, Feb. 21, 22, 23.

The show you have been waiting to see,

ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES

headed by the queen of all burlesques, Miss Rose Sydell. 20 Captivating Beauties. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts. Lovely forms and pretty faces. Good show from start to finish. Great show, don't miss it. The funniest burlesque on earth,

"THE ISLE OF SHAM PAIN."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Committee on Railroads will give a hearing to parties interested in a bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in this state (House bill No. 495); also a bill relative to express business upon railroad and steamboat lines (House bill No. 607), at room No. 434, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m.

—Rufus A. Soule, Chairman,
Silas D. Reed, Clerk of the Com

FEELING AGAINST SPAIN

Spanish Malignity Disclosed in a Circular is Significant.

Was it Shown Against the Maine? —Graphic Story of the Disaster —Cubans Blamed by Bob Evans.

New York, Feb. 18.—Medical Director Wood of the naval hospital in Brooklyn is in possession of the copy of an incendiary circular which was passed about the streets, on railway cars and other places in Havana. A translation was sent by an officer on the Maine as follows:

"Spaniards, long live Spain and honor. What are ye doing that ye allow yourselves to be insulted in this way? Do you not see what they have done to us in withdrawing our brave and beloved Weyler, who at this very time would have finished with this unworthy rebellious rabble, who are tramping on our flag and our honor?

"Autonomy is imposed on us so as to thrust us to one side and to give posts of honor and authority to those who initiated this rebellion, these ill-born autonomists, ungrateful sons of our beloved country. Finally these Yankee hogs who meddle in our affairs, humiliating us to the last degree and for still greater taunt, order to us one of the ships of war of their rotten squadron after insulting us in their newspapers and driving us from our homes.

"Spaniards, the moment of action has arrived. Sleep not. Let us show these vile traitors that we have not yet lost shame and that we know how to protect ourselves with energy befitting a nation worthy and strong as our Spain is and always will be. Death to Americans. Death to autonomy. Long live Spain. Long live Weyler."

LIEUTENANT'S EXPERIENCE.

Key West, Feb. 18.—Lieutenant John J. Blandin of Baltimore, one of the Maine's survivors, who is at the Key West hotel, gave the correspondent of the Associated Press a succinct account of the disaster, saying that not until now

LIEUT. JENKINS of the Maine, Lost in the Disaster.

has he been able to recollect the sequence of events in the awful 10 minutes following the explosion Tuesday evening. He was on the Trenton at the time of the disaster off Samoa in March, 1889, when American and German vessels lost 244 men all told.

Lieutenant Blandin says: "I was on watch, and when the men had been piped below I looked down the main hatches and over the side of the ship. Everything was absolutely normal. I walked aft to the quarterdeck, behind the rear turret, as is allowed after 8 o'clock in the evening, and sat down on the port side, where I remained for a few minutes. Then, for some reason I cannot explain to myself now, I moved to the starboard side and sat down there. I was feeling a bit glum and, in fact, was so quiet that Lieutenant J. Hood came up and asked laughingly if I were asleep. I said 'No, I am on watch.'

"Scarcely had I spoken when there came a dull, sullen roar. Would to God that I could blot out the sound and the scenes that followed. Then came a sharp explosion; some say, numerous detonations. I remember only one. It seemed to me that the sound came from the port side forward. Then came a perfect rain of missiles of all descriptions, from huge pieces of cement to blocks of wood, steel railings, fragments of gratings and all the debris that would be detachable in an explosion. I was struck on the head by a piece of cement and knocked down, but I was not hurt, and got to my feet in a moment. Lieutenant Hood had run to the poop; and I supposed, as I followed, that he was dazed by the shock and about to jump overboard. I hailed him, and he answered that he had run to the poop to help lower the boats. When I got there, though scarce a minute could have elapsed, I had to wade in water to my knees, and almost instantly the quarterdeck was awash. On the poop I found Captain Sigsbee as cool as if at a ball; and soon all the officers except Jenkins and Merritt joined us. The poop was above water after the Maine settled to the bottom. Captain Sigsbee ordered the launch and gig lowered; and the officers and men, who by this time had assembled, got the boats out and rescued a number in the water. Captain Sigsbee ordered Lieutenant Commander Wainwright forward to see the extent of the damage, and if anything could be done to rescue those forward or to extinguish the flames, which followed close upon the explosion and burned fiercely as long as there were any combustibles above water to feed them. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright on his return reported the total and awful character of the calamity; and Captain Sigsbee gave the last sad order, 'Abandon ship,' to men overwhelmed with grief indeed, but calm and apparently unexcited.

"In the meantime four boats from the Spanish cruiser, Alfonso XII, arrived, to be followed soon by two from the Ward line steamer City of Washington. The two boats first lowered from the City of Washington were found to be riddled with flying debris from the Maine and unfit for use. Captain Sigsbee was the last man to leave his vessel and left in his own gig.

"I have no theories as to the cause of the explosion. I cannot form any. An

DARWIN MERRITT, Assistant Engineer of the Maine, Lost in the Disaster.

examination by divers may tell something to a court of inquiry. I, with others, had heard that the Havana harbor was full of torpedoes; but the officers whose duty it was to examine into that reported that they found no signs of any. Personally I do not believe the Spanish had anything to do with the disaster. Time may tell. I hope so. We were in a delicate position on the Maine so far as taking any precautions was concerned. We were friends in a friendly, or alleged friendly, port and could not fire upon or challenge the approach of any boat boarding us unless convinced that her intention was hostile.

"I wish to heaven I could forget it. I have been in two wrecks now and have had my share; but the reverberations of that sullen, yet resonant, roar, as if the bottom of the sea were groaning in torture, will haunt me for many a day, and the reflection of that pillar of flame comes to me even when I close my eyes."

VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS.

Havana, Feb. 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press visited the hospitals of San Ambrosio and Alfonso XII Wednesday. The scene was heartbreaking, and the dressing of the wounds of the victims was a horrible spectacle. Some of them, however, are already much better. Two are near death—Carl A. Smith, whose leg and jaw were broken and who is badly burned, and A. Anderson, who has burns all over his body. Both have received the sacraments.

The correspondent of the Associated Press was in the cable office filing a message when the explosion occurred. He saw from the window of that office a great column of fire shooting upwards, like a big blaze of fireworks, and he hurried to the wharf and to the quarters of Admiral Manterola. By that time the correspondent could see flames extending over the whole ship, and, a few minutes later, the Maine sank. The explosion so disjointed and twisted the battleship that her remains now appear like a pile of wreckage. All the upper deck structure, turrets and guns, are in a heap and one boiler has been blown out of its place. The foremast and bow of the Maine have collapsed, and now only the end of her mainmast remains above water.

The boats of the Alfonso XII have picked up a quantity of wreckage, including boats and a flag, and yesterday 10 more bodies were found in the harbor and were taken to the morgue. It is impossible to identify them.

Contrary to the reports current, the divers have not yet made any investigation of the wreck, and the general opinion expressed in Spanish circles is that the explosion occurred inside the Maine.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 18.—There was unabated interest at both ends of the capitol yesterday in the Maine disaster, but expressions generally took the shape of inquiry for new light upon the subject and demands for a most rigid investiga-

(Continued on Page Five.)

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

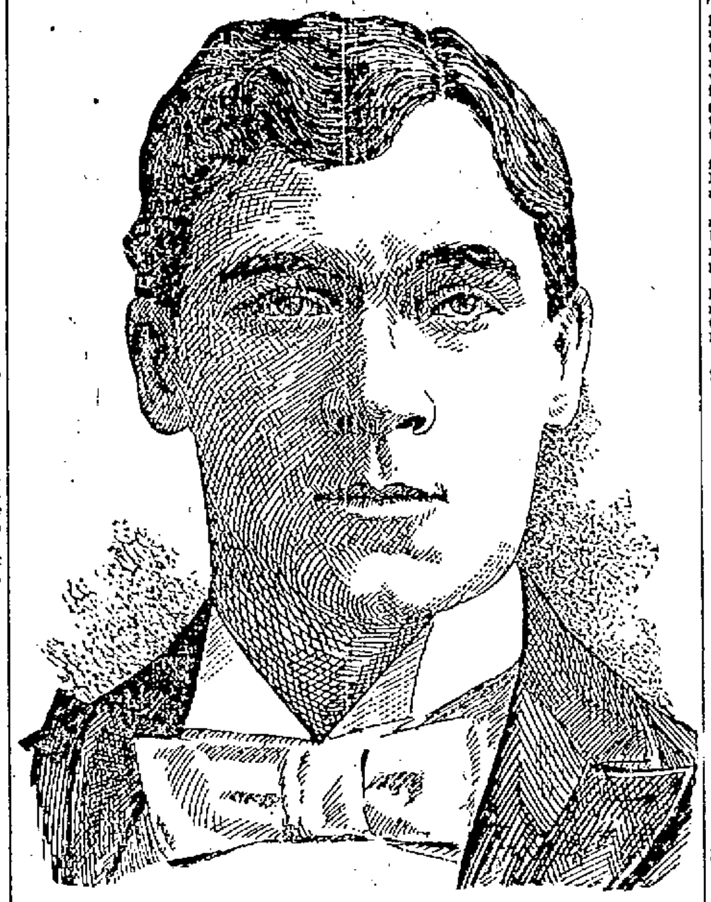
J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



ALBERT G. McCURDY, General Manager.

BACHELORS' CLUB

Held Its Third Social Last Evening.

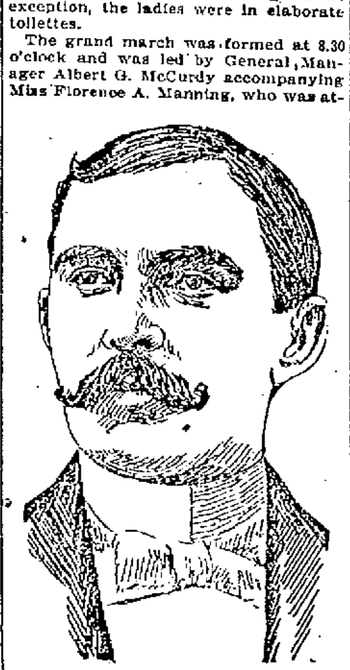
PRESCOTT HALL THE SCENE OF MERRIMENT.

The Affair was a Grand Success.

Again the flood of light from the windows of Prescott hall brightened Merrimack square, last evening, while the strains of catchy music in most tempting dance time announced the fact that still another merry party was in progress. The event last night was the third in the season's series of select socials conducted with so much success by the popular and paradoxical Bachelors' club, popular because good fellows, paradoxical because while bachelors are generally supposed to avoid the gentler sex, these young men are the admired of a coterie of some of Lowell's most charming daughters, and show their appreciation by the very pretty entertainments they afford their fair companions.

As is the custom of the Bachelors, no attempt at decorating was made, yet the scene upon the floor was rendered more beautiful by contrast for without exception, the ladies were in elaborate toilettes.

The grand march was formed at 8.30 o'clock and was led by General Manager Albert G. McCurdy accompanying Miss Florence A. Manning, who was at-



HARRY H. BOND, Floor Director.

tired in a strikingly becoming gown of black muslin, decollette. Following were Harry H. Bond and Miss Shattuck; George E. Titus and Miss Peabody; Melrose E. Titus and Miss Annie Welch; Fred B. Brannan and Miss Marcia Coggeshall; George McDonald and Miss Maud Marshall; Leonard J. Jewett and Miss Alice Emmott; William Robinson and Miss Anna Greenwood; M. S. Clark and Miss Slader of Jamaica Plain, and about 35 couples. They were preceded by two pretty little girls charmingly gowned and the march was executed in graceful manner to the music of one of Joe Hibbard's stately marches, followed by the Bachelors' medley of dances.

The number of engagements contained 16 numbers, with the four indispensable extras and the dancing was enjoyed until midnight, when a waltz brought the affair to an end.

Among the guests from out-of-town were Charles S. Cox and Miss Wright of Reading; Miss Walmsley of Dover, N. H., and Miss Slader of Jamaica Plain.

The officers of the dance were: General manager, Albert G. McCurdy; floor director, Harry H. Bond; aids, George McDonald, Melrose C. Titus, Fred H. Cole, George F. Titus, Royal C. Reed, Fred B. Brannan, Olin C. Johnson, Marion S. Clark, Wm. E. Robinson, Leonard J. Jewett.

First class job printing done at this office.

THE LETTER "J."

Attempt Will Be Made to Eliminate It From the Alphabet.

The New England member of congress who is preparing a bill providing that the letter "j" be eliminated from the alphabet so far as government publications are concerned is to be thanked not only because he has afforded one of the amusing features of the congressional session, but because he calls attention to a noteworthy peculiarity of the English alphabet. The New England member bases his objection to the letter "j" upon the ground that it is "useless, troublesome and a general nuisance." This puts the case too strongly, but it is undoubtedly a fact that "j" holds its position in the alphabet merely by sufferance.

The letters "i" and "j" were originally calligraphic variations of the same letter. Until the year 1680 they were used indifferently and made to answer the same purpose. The "j" of that time performed a double service—it stood both for the vowel "i" and for the consonant "y." After 1680 it performed the office of the letter "y" in almost all the Saxon tongues of Europe. It still holds the sound of "y" in German, although in French it has been softened into the sound "zh" and in Italian it has become "dzh." In those languages it is not superfluous, but in English it fulfills an office which could better be performed either by the soft "g" or by a diphthong. How unnecessary the tenth letter of the alphabet really is may be judged from the fact that the same sound can be expressed by another character. It is curious, also, that even as late as the year 1818 the character was treated as identical with "I" in the alphabetic treatise in Todd Johnson's dictionary. The letter, according to W. D. Whitney, the philologist and linguist, "constitutes only 47 of 1 per cent of the sounds as they appear on the pages of English literature."

Just why a New England congressman should devote his time and attention to the suppression of a maverick letter is not apparent, but he may serve a useful purpose by drawing attention to some of the curiosities of the history of the English alphabet.—Chicago Record.

DREAMED OF GOLD.

St. Louisan So Impressed by a Vision That He Wants a "Grub Stake."

Clark Russell, in one of his marvelous tales of the sea, describes a dream in which the exact latitude and longitude of an island where the heroine was shipwrecked is revealed to the man she is engaged to marry. Perhaps the writer of the following letter is one of Russell's admirers. He has dreamed, not of an island, but of gold, and this is the way he describes his vision in a letter to the editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

SIR—In a dream a few nights ago I saw a river of gold. I was with a party of five. I can plainly see the spot, the surroundings and see millions for many. The dream was so perfect that I could go blindfolded to the spot. We arrived at night, where, on account of darkness, we camped, and as the sun rose the next morning we found a shallow stream of nothing but gold—gold in good sized nuggets, buckets full, there to be gathered; no digging, plenty of timber and a grand place to camp.

I want to go. I want to be taken along with four other honest men, share and share alike. I will agree to do the cooking, repay them for all my expenses and take them to the spot.

It means millions to us all. I am not crazy, nor am I looking for money with a gun unloaded. All parties must be good, healthy men and able to go first class, with plenty of provisions and not afraid to face death.

Who will grubstake me to go with them? I have carefully examined a map and find the route we traveled. Do I ask too much to have this published? I will answer all gentlemanly letters. Respectfully yours, ED WERNER.

Mr. Werner gives no address. His letter is dated Feb. 3.

A Farmer's Impression.

The dexterity of a modern virtuoso's fingers made a deep impression on an old farmer who was among the audience at a "piano recital." Clapping both hands suddenly down upon his knees, he was heard to exclaim, "I'd give $100 to have that man pick peas for me."—Troy Times.

Third Rail System In Favor.

The third rail electric system in the east has gone through the big blizzard without interruption, and a point hitherto in doubt has been favorably settled.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Telephone In Oklahoma.

The long distance telephone has reached Oklahoma, and the country may as well prepare itself for another Indian uprising.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

THE Lamson AND Hubbard HATS for Spring are now here and ready for your inspection. New shades, new styles, new proportions.

Personally we consider this season's block the prettiest they have ever produced.

O'Hearn & Dowd

THE CLOTHIERS,

OLD POST OFFICE.

Bon Ami

THE MODERN CLEANER

IS USED IN THE FORM OF A LATHER.

All Grocers.

Old and Reliable
Cures Colds Quick

For over forty years it has been used and proved to cure the most stubborn lung or bronchial colds. It soothes and heals quickly, preventing serious development. It does not upset the stomach.

MASTA'S PULMONIC BALSAM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Marion Harland's Idea of it:

"Some years ago I sketched the crest of the average American-born housewife. It was a bare, bony arm, brandishing a reeking frying pan."—MARION HARLAND.

That was in the time when the frying pan was always filled with *lard*. Before healthy shortening and frying were made easy with Cottolene. Before Marion Harland declared that

COTTOLENE

"Is purer, more healthful and economical than lard."

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

"For a long time," said the farmer's wife, "I suffered from gastric troubles and dyspepsia. After all my meals I experienced a disagreeable, heavy sort of feeling and oftentimes in the morning my tongue would be coated; in fact, this would be the case for whole days at a time. I had recourse to the whole category of correctives, aperients, laxatives, etc., but the relief I found was only temporary. Indeed, in most cases, after I had taken them for any length of time, the early efficacy seemed entirely vitiated. I had so often seen in the advertisements of

Ripans Tabules

the statement, one gives relief, that at last it so impressed itself upon me that I decided to give them a trial. A trial was entirely convincing and in a short time I was well. While I have now no regular use for them I always keep them on hand, to be used in case of emergency."

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p.m. Not open Evenings
DR. J. K. BICKELLESON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 28, 30, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

4 4 4 4

4-BIG BARGAINS-4

WORTH FOUR TIMES THE PRICE.

No. 1.

80 odd Jackets, all good styles, early season's prices, from $7 50 to $9.75, we will close them out now at

$2.98

No. 2.

65 Jackets, the best value advertised this season, now is your chance to get a $15 Jacket for

$5.75

No. 3.

Furs at one-fourth their real value, high-grade Fur Capes—Electric Seal Jackets, Astrachan Fur Jackets, Fur Collarettes,

One-Fourth Their Value

No. 4.

A wonderful bargain in Mackintoshes, Iverness style, double texture, have sold for $8.50 to $9.50 each, bargain price

$2.98

N. Y. CLOAK & SUIT CO.

12 JOHN STREET.

4 4 4 4

THE LOWELL SUN
John H. Harrington, Proprietor.
Sun Building, Lowell, Mass.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

ANY TWO

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city. The real cost of advertising is not the price per inch, but the price per inch per thousand papers.

See The Point?

It appears that the freedom of the press is still uncurtailed. Thank God for the right of trial by jury.

The strike in Stovers' shoe shop adds another to the labor problems to be settled between employer and employe. It is another example of the McKinley prosperity.

No matter what telegrams of sympathy or regret may come from Spain relative to the destruction of the battleship Maine yet the Spanish populace will rejoice over the disaster.

Despite the rumors of war with Spain, it is stated that the Mechanics' Phalanx will carry out the arrangements for its annual ball just as if the war clouds had not appeared.

The Navigation company connected with the Vesper club will probably oppose the abolition of the free landing. Very few people in Lowell realize that we have a navigation company in this city.

Judging from present appearances, the rush to Klondike at the opening of spring will be the greatest known in the history of the world, and in all probability more than 50 per cent. of these who go will be bitterly disappointed.

Councilman Garvey has brought up the question of free public baths. Councilman Lang offers characteristic opposition to the scheme. Mr. Lang's reputation has lately been soiled in a manner that will not be cleansed by a plunge in the river.

The city is to buy the old Moody school, which it sold a couple of years ago. It is questionable whether the Manual Training school as conducted there is of sufficient benefit to the community to warrant the purchase. If manual training was made available to the pupils of the grammar schools, then there could be no objection.

The Lawrence American has called for an investigation of abuses at the county jail in that city, and as a result, it is stated that one of the officials has resigned. We do not know the nature of the American's charges, but judging from the terms in which they are couched, we should expect that the tanning of human hides may be in progress at the Lawrence institution.

The city council has paid its last tribute to the memory of Frank Owen. There was no newspaperman in the city who had such a long experience in reporting city council matters as did Mr. Owen, and there was none so well posted upon municipal history. He had been acquainted with every city council and on terms of friendship with most of the members thereof for the past twenty-five years.

Old Mr. Sweetser of Chelmsford is pleading before the legislature for the return of the money he lost in a bunco game with one Mr. Reed, who paid a visit to the farmer about a year ago. Somehow or other Mr. Sweetser's pleading does not seem to excite much sympathy and nobody will accuse the state of being a party to a bunco game if it refuses to compensate him for his loss.

PARTY POLICY.

The national committee of the democratic party, the populists and the free silvers republicans have issued addresses to their national adherents appealing for a union of forces in the coming elections of the present year. William J. Bryan in a recent manifesto sounded the keynote of the policy which he followed in the fall election for congress and also in the elections of 1900. While these three elements will unite their strength on the financial question, they will retain their independence and be entirely distinct. The republican party has diverged more and more from the stand it took sometime ago in favor of international bimetallism. It has practically abandoned the bimetallic plank in its platform and has taken up instead the plan of reform recommended by Secretary Gage which embodies the retirement of greenbacks, the issuance of bank currency and the general solidification of the gold standard. The people of the country are being educated upon this financial issue, and the vast majority is already convinced that the business depression and the principal industrial ills under which the country is suffering at the present are due mainly if not entirely to the ruinous effects of the gold standard.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Boston Herald—The statement of the secretary of agriculture that 30,000 Cubans have come over and settled in Florida during the past few years for the purpose of going into the tobacco business throws considerable light, not only on the strong Cuban sentiment prevailing there. Florida is a very safe refuge for Cuban patriot of all degrees.

Boston Herald—There is a movement for biennual sessions of the legislature of New York, which seems to have considerable strength among the people there. Governor Black is understood to favor it, and the present legislature is supposed to contain a majority for its passage. There is fear of Platt, however. He has not declared himself on the subject, but it is shrewdly suspected that a man so interested in politics as he is will not willingly lose the opportunity to operate upon a legislature every year. New York has already done away with the biennial elections of one branch of it for many years. This New York movement is a step beyond that which was recently attempted in Massachusetts and failed.

Boston Globe—Let the Madrid populace "tear around" if they will, but it will be very unhealthy for any mob to insult the American minister there.

Lowell Citizen—The bill to prevent savings banks from occupying the same quarters with national banks, has been killed as it it ought to have been. It was malicious blind to prevent the incorporation of savings banks and trust companies.

Lawrence Sun—A political catechism.
What is the matter with the country?
Hard times.
What caused the hard times?
"Sound money, protection and prosperity."
Who is responsible?
The republican party.
What shall be done to them?
They will be cast into outer darkness.

Springfield Republican—The Dingley law increased the protection to furniture manufacturers 10 per cent. but the news last week brought word of a reduction of wages in one of the large Michigan furniture factories and of the failure of a New Hampshire concern—both "on account of hard times." Thus the question goes on growing upon the popular mind, "Does protection any longer protect in this country?"

Taunton Herald—The North can make no permanent gain by cutting wages. No matter how low they go, the South can go lower. If the North is to do anything with wages, it should raise them and thereby retain the most skillful labor in this part of the country. Let New England manufacturers adopt a liberal policy and they can force the South instead of the South forcing them. The highest paid labor is everywhere and always the best labor, and if New England pays better than the South, the most skilled operatives will stay here. The one hope of the North is in workmanship, not wages. It is manhood against greed and not greed against greed. The North can win only by keeping the standard high; it can lose only by degrading it.

Boston Record—Getting soaked at bunco and asking the legislature to pay it back through bail money received in the Reed case is one countryman's way of looking at it. But turn that countryman down!

CRISP GOSSIP.

There is none among our exchanges that I enjoy reading more than that bright little Waltham News that always worth perusing. I am particularly "struck on" its "Watch Jewels" column, devoted to news of the employes of the watch factory. The writer uses the lingo of the factory and some of his or her statements are very amusing to the uninitiated.

Here are a few of the jewels:

"Clarence Swett who has been out from the damaskeeing has returned," which news his friends are darn glad to hear.

"Jennie G—— has returned to the dial," translated means that Jennie is on time again.

"Louise M—— has returned to the finishing." She came to a good end.

"Annie R—— is out sick from the plate." We hope its not dyspepsia.

"Mary L—— is out sick for the punch," though as a matter, of fact, Mary never drank a drop in her life.

"W. Rogers has resumed the balance." We've been off ourselves, Bill.

"Abbie H—— has returned to the scope," and will swing as gracefully as ever, we hope.

Recently a gentleman had the misfortune to lose by death his second wife, and of course, crape on his door bell announced the sad fact.

An acquaintance passed the door and seeing the emblem of mourning, inquired of a neighbor:

"Who's dead in there?"

"Why, Mr. ——'s wife is dead," was the answer.

"What! She ain't dead again, is she?" inquired the supreme chump in astonishment.

STATION AGENT SHOT.

Wayland, Mass., Feb. 18.—Frank H. Lane, the station agent at Tower Hill station on the Boston & Maine railroad was shot twice and probably fatally injured by a negro, who was afterward caught and who is now in the custody of the Waltham police.

First class job printing done at this office.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla If your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

prise, these warrants to be received at 10 per cent premium in place of money and to be afterward canceled, leaving the improvement ever after public property without bonded debt? Why would not these small warrants be like the French rentes, a favorite investment for the people generally?

A vaster field for opportunity is now opened for the people to occupy through the various modern discoveries and inventions and their collateral advantages than has ever before been presented. With the opportunity has come a practical method of more widely interchanging services, commodities and ideas on a grand scale; a method independent of the arbitrary restrictions of gold or silver. This impetus has not come through expensive wars and destructiveness to life, but it has come silently to herald beneficent and peaceful pursuits in order generally to ameliorate the condition of the human race. The twentieth century will soon be called upon to decide upon this great problem with a comprehensive and farseeing economy. Let us hope it will be equal to the emergency that will be thrust upon it.

CHARLES M. DU PUY,
58 West Forty-ninth Street, New York.

THE RAILWAYS.

How the Government Should Acquire the Ownership and Then Operate Them.

How shall we obtain the ownership of the railroads?

Repeal all the charters, abrogate all corporate rights. That ends the system as it now stands. Then let the people—by the government—take charge of them under the constitutional provision, namely:

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and the Indian tribes."

Have the roads valued at a just and equitable price, actual worth and operated by the government, agent of the people, as:

The department of rail and water carrying, the same as any other department of the government, with a cabinet minister.

In the adjustment, allowing the present owners to retain five eighths of the value agreed upon as an investment, paying them 3 per cent per annum till final liquidation and full ownership of the people. The roads to be run at cost of operating them—that is, a schedule of prices to be paid by the people for the use they require.

Sufficient in amount to pay the interest while needed, sinking fund till final ownership is reached in the discharge of the debt to the old owners and running expenses, warehousage, etc.

This would be about 8 mills a ton a mile for freight and 1 cent a mile for passenger fare.

While now it is 14 mills a ton a mile and 3 cents a mile passenger fare.

The government shall establish warehouses along the line of the department of rail and water carrying ample in size to hold the products, raw material and finished article, on the way from the producer to the consumer, and these buildings to be a part of the carrying system.—Jesse Harper in Farmer's Sentinel.

Monopolies.

There are many varieties of monopoly—for example, legal ones, such as patents, and our patent laws need amending. In fact, I sometimes believe it might prove advantageous were all of our patent laws repealed — although they have done much to stimulate inventions—so great are the abuses in which some of these protected monopolies indulge. In case the patented article proves to be of vital importance, like the telephone, there should be some way of public purchase.

There are monopolies also of public conveniences, such as the telegraph, telephone and express business, where it is more of a convenience to the people to have all persons reached by the same corporation, thereby enabling the easy transaction of business. But these monopolies are of such a routine nature that abuses would be so easily seen under public ownership that the case is very strong here for such public ownership.—Professor E. W. Bemis.

Populists For Home Insurance.

The Populists of Kansas will advocate state insurance in the pending campaign, and Private Secretary Little is now compiling data for the campaign handbook. That section relating to the profits of insurance says:

"During the year 1896 fire insurance companies from other states and countries received $1,544,000 from the people of Kansas and paid them $900,000 in losses, taking $600,000 out of the state. The life insurance companies from a distance collected premiums to the amount of $1,300,000 and paid losses to the amount of $354,000, taking about $950,000 out of the state. There is $1,500,000 that this state has paid out for which it has absolutely nothing to show. During the last 26 years Kansas has paid $45,000,000 in premiums and received $20,000,000 for her losses, losing $25,000,000 by the transaction, money which absolutely left the state."

The Multiple Standard.

It may sound queer, but it is a fact that many of the most ardent advocates of free silver in the last campaign were not of the opinion that silver coinage offered any final solution of the money question. They simply preferred bimetallism to the single gold standard. The best thinkers in this country, and, for that matter, in all civilized countries, prefer paper money based not alone on the commodities of gold and silver, but upon a large number of staple commodities. In other words, they are in favor of the multiple standard of value. Iron, wheat, corn, brass, coal and other products of land should form a multiple standard of value. Every valid argument made in favor of free silver can be made with more force for the multiple standard. The latter is scientific; bimetallism is not.—Professor Frank Parsons.

THEIR POSTAL BANKS

THE PEOPLE OF QUEENSLAND HAVE REASON TO BE SATISFIED.

With Them Government Depositories For Savings Have Been Very Satisfactory. Another Country Which Shows the United States the Way.

The government savings bank system of the colony of Queensland had its beginning in a very modest fashion a little more than 33 years ago. At that time the colony was but five years old in its separation from New South Wales, "the mother colony of Australia," and the population was less than 75,000.

The parliament of Queensland in 1864 passed the first act on this subject, and it was approved and put into operation without delay. In the beginning there was no mention of postoffices as agencies for the bank, and in fact there was no bank established. The purpose of the government, always more frank in its paternalism than that of the United States, is indicated in the title of the act, which was "an act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest, with the security of the government for due repayment thereof." The preamble was no less definite in explaining that it was expedient to enlarge the facilities available for the deposit of small savings and to give the direct security of the colonial revenue for the repayment of the money deposited and of the interest. Instead of utilizing the postoffice or creating a bank, the act provided that the governor, with the advice of the executive council, might direct any police magistrate or other officer authorized in that behalf, to receive deposits for remittance to the treasury and to repay the same under regulations to be prescribed.

The deposits were to be not less than 5 shillings, were to be credited in the depositor's passbook and were to be remitted at once to the treasury at Brisbane. Withdrawals could be made without other notice than the time required to mail the application to Brisbane and receive the required amount in return. The money could be carried to whatever account in the treasury that was decided upon by the executive council. In the act there was no stipulation of rate of interest to be paid nor any limitation of the sum that might be deposited. It was declared, however, that interest should be computed annually Dec. 31.

In 1889, after several acts formulated to improve the system had been passed in the intervening years, three important provisions were added to the legislative regulations of the bank. One provided that the interest paid should never be more than 5 per cent nor less than 3 per cent, the rate to be fixed by the executive council and the governor; another established a limit of £200 on the amount which might be accepted from any one depositor, and a third provided for the computation of interest on all periods of full months during which money should be on deposit instead of only on Dec. 31. Since then there has been little new legislation enacted for the bank, and the only changes have been those of minor detail. The single exception to this is in a provision which has been made for the benefit of those who wish to carry on deposit more than the amount for which interest may be paid under the act of limitation. Three years ago there was created what is termed government savings bank stock. The governor is authorized to issue this stock from time to time not exceeding a total of £1,000,000, the stock to be redeemable in 1945 and to bear interest not more than 3½ per cent. When any one has on deposit in the savings bank a sum larger than the amount on which it is permitted to draw interest, he may apply for stock to the amount of his excess, in sums multiples of £10, and this stock is allotted to him. It is paid for out of his account at the market price of the stock.

The sums coming to the government in this manner in payment for that stock are to be applied to the purchase and redemption of any Queensland government debentures, and all debentures thus purchased are to be canceled. The savings bank stock is made a security in which cash under the control of the courts may be invested. The stock is a popular form of investment, and within the three years since its issue was authorized virtually the whole amount has been applied for and issued.

According to the last report of the bank officials for the year ended June 30, 1897, there are 63,310 depositors, and a total to their credit of £2,568,477, or about $12,800,000. The rate of interest paid was 3 per cent, and the amount of interest added to the deposit accounts and paid to depositors was £66,501, or about $332,500. About two-thirds of the money on deposit is invested in Queensland government debentures, which draw interest enough to pay the running expenses of the bank and the interest on the savings deposits. The remaining third is kept as a cash balance in the Queensland national bank. The number of depositors increased by 5,081 during the year, and the amount on deposit by £239,096, or about $1,200,000. The population of the colony is less than 500,000. More than 12 per cent of the population are depositors in the bank, and the per capita deposit, figured on the whole population, is more than £5, or $25. The average deposit is approximately £40, or $200. The per capita deposit and the percentage of depositors to the whole population show a steady increase year by year. The bank is under the direct supervision and administration of the treasury department, and branch offices are maintained in about 200 towns. The service of the postoffice department is utilized in remittance and the postoffices are employed as deposit agencies in many places. The value of the system to the people of the colony is admitted everywhere and demonstrates itself constantly.—Brisbane Cor. Chicago Record.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SUNBEAMS

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS.

A REVIVAL AMONG THE SHELLBACKS AND HOW IT ENDED.

Jep Jones Tells a Queer Tale About Some Sinners by the Sea—Tim Smith's Dory and Its Very Remarkable History—A Tramp Solves a Mystery.

Thar wasn't any more lyin, stealin and backbitin goin on than usual in Squan Creek when the preacher stood up one Sunday mornin and said he was goin to hold revival meetin's in hopes to better the town. It wasn't long before he begun, but nobody exceptin Aunt Sally Davis attended the first five or six meetin's. She had bin a member of the church fur 30 y'ars, but to obleege the pastor and start things off she went for'd on the anxious seat and told how wicked she had bin and got converted over ag'in. She did this four nights runnin, and then she told Jim Crusso, her hired man, that if he didn't help things along she'd discharge him. Jim got converted to keep her company, and then two or three more dropped in, and finally the meetin's got a good start. By and by the pastor came down to the wharf and begun to talk to us, and arter he had gone Joe Taylor speaks up and says:

"I've allus bin as innercent as a yearlin baby, but I'm willin to go to the meetin's and help save the rest of ye."

Josephus Harmon scratched his head for awhile and looked off over the marsh, and then he said:

"If I was to die tonight, I'd go straight to paradise and hev golden wings, but thar's nuthin mean about me. I'm willin to attend the meetin's and see that the rest of ye git a fa'r show."

Half a dozen other old shellbacks spoke in the same way, and that night about 20 of us showed up at the meetin. None of the crowd got hit very hard that night or the next, but on the fourth night Joe Taylor begun to hitch around on the seat and look pale, and purty soon he stood up and begun to talk. Everybody knowed he was an old liar and as stingy as grease, but no one had suspected that he was anything wuss. It jest took us all by surprise when he got up and confessed to stealin 17 bushels of oysters from Solomon Tompkins' bed and of choppin up Tim Smith's dory and of killin the Widder Harper's big dog—owned right to all of it and more, too, and said he was willin to pay all damages. That started the gang. When Joe Taylor sot down Jim Renfew got up and wept and said:

"I'm feelin that I'm the meanest reptile on the face of this airth. I've purtended all along to be a decent man and abide by the law, but I'm a scoundrel of the deepest dye. It was me that burned Henry Scott's boathouse two y'ars ago, and it was me that robbed the postoffice last y'ar. I are also the miserable heathen who chopped up Tim Smith's dory, and I'm willing to go to prison fur my crimes."

When Jim Renfew sot down, Tom Doty got up and shed tears and wabbled his chin and said:

"Of all the low down villains in this world of ours, I'm the wust, and I want to be tooken right from here and sent to prison fur the remainder of my days. It was me that hamstrung Uncle Tarbell's mewl, it was me that stole Joe Barber's 50 hens, it was me that begun all the lyin in Squan Creek, and I also want to own up that it was me that chopped up Tim Smith's dory, and I'm ready to git down on my knees and beg his pardon and pay damages."

That was three different men who had confessed to choppin up that dory, and the pastor 'peared to be sorter puzzled over it. He didn't say nuthin, however, and when Tom Doty sot down Jason Jackson got up and humbly said:

"It's a wonder I haven't bin struck by lightnin or bit to death by a shark, fur I'm nuthin but a mass of wickedness. Fur five y'ars I've bin tryin to see how wicked I could be. I've lied and stole and bore false witness. I've cheated and wronged and robbed. Nobody never did suspect me of murder, but I killed a tin peddler back on the hill road three years ago and sunk his body in Shark inlet. I'll go with the officers tomorrow and produce the bones. While I'm ownin up and willin to be hung, I might as well say that it was me who chopped up Tim Smith's dory. Tim is here, and I'm askin if he'll take my hand and forgive me."

"Thar must be some mistake about that dory," says the pastor as Jason sot down. "I remember about it's bein chopped up, but four of you couldn't hev done it. The next man up better leave the dory out."

The next one to git up was Tim Smith hisself. He'd bin cryin softly fur half an hour, and it was two or three minits before he could find his voice to say:

"Thar hev bin folks here who said they was bad, but they didn't know me. I've laid awake nights to be bad. Thar ain't a crime but what I'm guilty of, and I don't expect I've got any soul to be saved. I want to be tooken out and hung this very night, and I want everybody in this meetin house to spit on my grave when I'm buried. Before I'm hung, however, I want to say that I chopped up that dory myself. I did it to git sympathy and to be mean. Now go ahead and call the hangman."

"Thar's bin a heap of lyin about that dory," says the pastor, "and I don't like it. Four of the five of you must hev lied, and if you don't own up this meetin house may crumble in on us."

Every one of them five stood up and said over ag'in that he chopped up that dory, and the pastor said it was no use to continue the meetin's if liars was to come thar and lie. Harrison Pomeroy was goin to git up and tell how bad he was and how he chopped up that dory, but the pastor choked him off and closed the meetin. Next day everybody was gabbin and scandalizin and callin everybody else a liar, and the fuss was kept up till all strangers dodged Squan Creek, and even the fish wouldn't come into the bay no more. 'Bout four weeks arter the meetin's we cotched a tramp stealin a net, and he owned up to choppin Tim Smith's dory to git wood to make a fire.

M. QUAD.

THE PASTOR CAME DOWN TO THE WHARF.

A Story of General Sherman.

Once when General Sherman had been under the care of a physician for some time he said: "Doctor, I don't seem to be getting any better, for all your medicine."

"Well, general," replied the doctor jocosely, "perhaps you had better take Shakespeare's advice and 'throw physic to the dogs.'"

"I would, doctor," replied the sick man as he turned his head on the pillow—"I would, but there are a number of valuable dogs in this neighborhood."—Argonaut.

A Good Sign.

"Well," said old Millyuns as the family sat down to dinner, "I guess the baron means business."

"Oh," exclaimed Laura and her mother in chorus, "tell us why!"

"He came around to the office this morning and asked me to lend him $50 on account."—Cleveland Leader.

Faith Shattered.

Cholly had lost his entire wad on the races.

"Talk to me about horseshoes bringing good luck!" he exclaimed bitterly, as the gentlemanly pawnbroker refused to advance enough on his scarfpin to pay his car fare home.—Chicago Tribune.

Then He Kissed Her.

"While I am as much opposed to the anarchist as any one else," she said, "it is still evident to me that there is something very attractive about the word."

"What is it?" he asked.

"The pronunciation of the last syllable," she replied.—Chicago Post.

Always Ahead of Time.

Smith—Your friend Wheeler is a crank on punctuality, isn't he?

Brown—I should say he is. Why, he even carries his watch in the rear pocket of his trousers just to prevent his ever being behind time.—Chicago News.

He Wanted to Know.

"Sir," said the haughty Lady Constance, "I can read you like a book."

"Oh, then, tell me," cried Reginald de Scatless breathlessly, "do I marry the rich heiress in the last chapter?"—Harper's Bazar.

An Endless View.

Raggs—All this talk about the world coming to an end is rank nonsense.

Jaggs—Why is it?

Raggs—How can anything round come to an end, I'd like to know?—Chicago News.

Money to Burn.

Wallace—I presume you are aware that money is a great carrier of bacteria?

Hargreaves—Yes. That is why I burn it as fast as I get it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Preferences.

"What makes folding beds always want to shut up?"

"Perhaps they prefer the wild lives they may lead as sideboards."—Chicago Record.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

THIS IS LOWELL TESTIMONY AND WILL STAND INVESTIGATION.

If you doubt this and wish to investigate, you haven't to go to some other state in the union to prove it. It is not a long yarn published in Lowell newspapers about a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. It's about a resident of Lowell. You can get lots of testimony in Lowell papers about remedies but keep this fact constantly in view: There is only one remedy endorsed by bona fide local residents. Read this case:

Mr. Morrill C. Gove, machinist, living at 26 East Pine street, says: Some years ago, I was hurt by a railroad car and although I got over the immediate consequences of the accident, I have suffered since with excruciating pains in the back and other parts of the body. Probably the aching across the loins was the most acute, but constant twinges radiated towards the shoulders and under the arms. This was accompanied by smarting, burning pain beneath the surface of the skin, immediately over the chest and different parts of the back. For four or five years, there has been considerable numbness in my limbs from the knees downward and to add to my general discomfort, the kidney secretions were far from being right. Some time in the fall of 1895, I read in our local papers about Doan's Kidney Pills and thinking they might give me some slight relief for my complaint, I procured a box at Ellingwood's drug store. This is probably too much to expect from a man as far up in years as I, and also one who has really chronic kidney complaint, but this I do want to impress upon the reader: Doan's Kidney Pills have lessened my sufferings more than I ever expected when I commenced to take that wonderful preparation. I will be only too pleased to give minuter particulars of my case to anyone seeking further information."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

MALTOX

A combination of malt and beef with other nutritives, making a perfect blood builder and nerve food. At all druggists 50c.

Reeve's Great American Band

AT ASSOCIATE HALL,

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 20th.

Don't miss this chance to hear the celebrated artists: Miss Van Buren, Soprano; Mr. B. R. Church, Cornet Soloist; Mr. W. Spray, Trombone Soloist; Signor Pettine, Mandolin Soloist.

Tickets 25c., 50c., 75c., on sale at Le Ault's Jewelry store, C. Rousin, Cor. Salem and Cabot Sts. and E. S. Hoole at Spark's Drug store.

MALTOX

a genuine food for the nerve tissue.

At all druggists. 50c.

Fancy Dried Apricots,	10c. lb.
Fancy Cal. Prunes,	3 lbs. 20c.
Fancy Print Butter,	25c. lb.
Fresh Pork,	7c. lb.
3 lb. Pork Chops,	25c. lb.
5 lb. boxes Butter,	95c.
6 lb. Salt Ribs (cabbage free)	25c.

CENTRAL Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

DONOVAN & MANSUR, Auctioneers.

Public Auction.

On Monday, the 21st day of February current, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be sold on the premises, 43 Agawam street, in store occupied by James W. Whitehead at public auction, the entire stock of groceries, provisions, teas, coffee, tobacco, canned goods, sugars, molasses, spices, vegetables and all other goods of whatever name or nature in above described store. Per order,
JAMES W. WHITEHEAD, Man.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

CLEARANCE SALE

Bargains in Winter Goods to make room for new Spring Stock.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

IMPORTER and TAILOR,

65 Central Street.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Change in Business

Will sell all my PIANOS at wholesale price for cash. Sheet Music 15 pieces $1.00.

GREEN'S, 223 Central St.

FEELING AGAINST SPAIN.

(Continued.)

tion. As a rule the occurrence was viewed as a mystery, and some expressed the opinion that it would always remain such. There were many theories advanced, but the authors of them generally confessed that they amounted to nothing more than speculation. "The best information obtainable," said Senator Gear of Iowa, "indicates that there were two explosions, and that five hours elapsed between the two. I do not profess to be an expert, but this seems to me to be inconsistent with the torpedo theory."

The disaster has aroused a feeling among members of the house in favor of extreme liberality in appropriations for the naval and military establishments, the practical result of which is likely to be the acceptance with little contest of the senate amendment increasing the appropriation for fortifications about $4,000,000, the authorization in the naval appropriation bill of two battleships instead of one, and possibly the authorization of the entire dry dock scheme recommended by the board appointed by the secretary of the navy. The recommendation of the secretary of the navy was for only one addition to the navy this year, a first-class battleship, but the loss of the Maine makes it likely that appropriations for two ships will be reported. Most of the members of the committee have expressed themselves as in favor of building a ship to replace the Maine, and also of authorizing the ship recommended by the secretary of the navy.

PLACE OF INTERMENT.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Numerous inquiries are being received at the navy department from the friends of the seamen on the Maine asking whether the bodies of the drowned will be brought to this country for interment. The general reply is that it is not likely the remains will be shipped here. The department, it is said, under ordinary conditions, might bring the body of an officer or sailor who dies aboard to a port of the United States, but even after it reaches here there is no money available for transportation overland to a place of burial.

In the present occasion there are unusual reasons for not fetching the dead bodies to the United States. The probability is that a number are more or less maimed and unrecognizable, and besides it is doubtful whether any merchant steamer could be induced to bring them here. The strongest reason against shipping the bodies, however, is based on sanitary grounds. It is probable, said a naval officer, that the bodies of the men will be buried in the cemetery at Havana at the expense of the government.

SPAIN COULDN'T HAVE DONE IT.

Boston, Feb. 18.—Commandant Howison of the Charlestown navy yard, who has had 44 years' experience in the naval service of the United States, said yesterday about the disaster to the Maine: "It is not possible that the Spanish government had anything to do with the explosion, for it was such a terrible affair that none but a savage and uncivilized government could possibly have carried out such an awful vengeance. They could not have done it, for they must have realized that to do such a barbarous act would only bring down upon them the curse of all the civilized nations of the world, which would result in their being wiped from the face of the earth. Again they certainly would have had some respect for the safety of their own flagship and her men, which was anchored close alongside of the Maine, and they must have realized to blow up the Maine meant to expose their own ship and her crew to an awful danger. For it was a chance that if the Maine was blown up the Alfonso must also be destroyed by the shock.

"But Spain is responsible and will be forced to pay an indemnity for the ship and the lives sacrificed if it is shown by the investigation that the explosion was caused by the government, by an officer or even by a fanatic; for while the ship was in her harbor it was entitled to expect and to receive her protection. It was in time of peace, and the Maine was in Havana harbor by the invitation of the Spanish government and under her protection. If it is shown that the explosion was an accident aboard the ship, unavoidable or caused by the negligence of some of the officers or the crew, then it is altogether another matter and Spain will be relieved of all responsibility."

BLAMES THE CUBANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 18.—"Fighting Bob" Evans of the navy expressed this opinion when asked as to his theory concerning the wrecking of the warship: "When we look at the outside conditions, it seems to me that we may find a reasonable cause for the disaster. The Spanish battleship, Alfonso XII, was lying in the immediate vicinity of the Maine, and a torpedo fired at her and missing its mark could have caused disaster. This seems to me the only theory and most reasonable one on which we can arrive at a conclusion."

Captain Evans said that he had commanded a battleship, and from his knowledge of the precautions taken and the conditions existing, the idea of an explosion having occurred on board the Maine was out of the question. He thought that miscreants had fired a torpedo from the shore, that it had been aimed at the Alfonso XII, and had missed its mark.

ALARMISTS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Feb. 18.—While admitting that the visits paid by United States men-of-war to Cuba are "annoying," and that those proposed to be paid to Spain will be "still more annoying" should they take place, and that it is matter for regret that since the new regime has come into force in Cuba all the insurgents have "not yet submitted," The Liberal of this city points out the "absurdity" of following the suggestions made by the alarmists in Spain. These suggestions are "first, to close the harbors of Cuba and Spain to the American vessels, even though they come in the guise of courteous visitors, and if they take it ill, then declare war against them. Second, withdraw the new form of government granted to Cuba, raise the effective army there to 200,000 men, and go on as before."

The Liberal urges that patience and calmness are the remedies now required to meet the difficulties facing Spain, adding: "If dangers threaten let them be met with composure, and due measures taken to overcome them as far as possible. With nations, as with individuals, shrieking and excitement in presence of peril, far from being proofs of valor, are evidence only of weakness of mind."

The Herald bluntly says that the "real seat of the war is not in Cuba, where it would be impossible for 20,000 rebels led by ignorant leaders to make head against the Spanish arms, but in New York and Washington," adding: "Were the United States really friendly to Spain the war in Cuba would very shortly be at an end."

TO AWAIT THE INQUIRY.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The government has settled back into a waiting attitude in respect to the terrible disaster in Havana harbor. The shock caused by the news has given way to a calmer and more judicial state of mind. Realizing from the events of the day that the court of inquiry is the sole dependence in the search for the cause of the Maine's loss, the naval officials are resigned to await the results of that inquiry.

There is little new to add to the sum of information as to the disaster. In connection with the theory of spontaneous combustion, the character of the coal used on the Maine assumes some importance. This is supplied at present to the bureau of equipment, and the head of that bureau, Captain Royal Bradford, asserts that the coal was the very best. He produced the quarterly report required by regulations to show exactly the state of the Maine's coal supply and the quality of the coal. At the end of December the vessel had 52 tons of coal only in her bunkers. This was made up of Pocahontas and New river coal. Captain Bradford said that Pocahontas is a standard naval coal and is rated at 100. New river follows next, and is set down at 90 percent. These are semi-bituminous coals of a quality closely approaching that of the celebrated Welsh navigation coal, the British naval standard. In the opinion of Captain Bradford neither of these coals is particularly subject to spontaneous combustion. Since the Maine has been in the Gulf of Mexico, however, she probably consumed a good part of this coal and replenished her stock from the naval store at the Key West station. The coal there taken on was anthracite, which, said Captain Bradford, "is no more subject to spontaneous combustion than a pile of stones."

The wounded sailors in the Havana hospitals, on the Spanish flagship and elsewhere, who are not in condition to be brought back to Key West, will be carefully looked after by Clara Barton, who has been given carte blanche to buy any and everything necessary—food, clothing, delicacies—and hire nurses and physicians. The wounded able to get across to Key West will be taken care of in the marine hospital there. The sound survivors will be quartered in the spare army barracks.

As for the Maine herself, notwithstanding discouraging reports from Lieutenant Hood as to her condition, the navy department will make the effort to raise her. While this is required by every creditable sentiment, they say that they are bound to remove the hull from the small harbor in any case, and it may be as easy to raise her as it would be to destroy the hull and machinery by the use of divers and dynamite. It is believed that this work can best be done by private wrecking corporations, and negotiations are already afoot for placing the contract, based on work by the day, at an estimated cost of $200,000.

At the navy department specific denial was given of the report emanating from Madrid that a torpedo flotilla was about to leave Key West for Cuba. It was stated that only two torpedo boats, the Cushing and the Ericsson, are at Key West, and these have not been ordered and will not be ordered, according to present plans, to Cuba. It was strongly asserted that no present purpose existed of sending any warship there.

BOMBS IN HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 18.—The police have found an "Orsini dynamite bomb" at the door of Ferdandez De Castro, and other unexploded bombs have been found.

Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of Cuba, is credited with the statement that he has bribed several members of the New York Cuban junta. Several letters are said to have been addressed to Mendez Capote, offering him a seat in the Cuban cabinet and a sum of money besides.

The Spaniards say that the insurgent colonel, Llrente of Pinar del Rio, was about to surrender, and when General Gomez became aware of the fact he formed a council of war and, it is further stated, Lorente will be shot if his treason is proved.

BURIAL OF THE MARTYRS.

Havana, Feb. 18.—The interment of the martyrs of the Maine took place yesterday. Shortly before the hour all Havana was in movement. The flags on the public buildings were at halfmast and many of the houses were draped in mourning. All classes were represented in the throngs that filled the streets along which the funeral procession passed to the cemetery.

The order of the procession was as follows: The municipal guards on horseback, in full uniform; the city fire brigade, the municipal employes, the aldermen in seven splendidly decorated firemen's cars, special cars bearing the remains, nine bodies being carried on a splendidly decorated car; the clergy, deputations consisting of the chief officers of the army, the navy and the volunteers; representatives of various official bureaux and of the custom house, a committee representing the chamber of commerce, a delegation representing the grocers, the council of administration, representatives of the treasury, the press and political organizations; then the chief officers of the Maine, the representatives of foreign governments, the city magistrates with their mace bearers, provincial deputies, employes of the general and regional autonomic governments, the municipal mace bearers; then General Parrado, with four aides-de-camp, representing Captain General Blanco (whose personal presence was not allowable under the law), having on his right United States Consul General Lee and on his left the mayor of Havana, Marquis Lacrinaga, Admiral Manterola, General Solano and other officers; two companies of marines and infantry. The funeral music was furnished by the bands of the Isabel and Porto Rico battalions, which accompanied the bodies.

The coffins were covered with beautiful crowns of silk ribbons, with appropriate inscriptions. The crown from the city council bore the inscription, "The people of Havana to the victims of the Maine." There was a handsome crown of silk ribbons in the Spanish national colors with the inscription, "The navy department at Havana to the victims of the Maine."

THE UNSPEAKABLE WEYLER.

Barcelona, Feb. 18.—Lieutenant General Weyler, who arrived here yesterday, expressed the opinion, in the course of an interview, that the disaster which had befallen the Maine in Havana harbor was "due to the indolence of her crew."

He announced his intention to ask the government's permission to go to Havana and stand as a candidate for the chamber of deputies for the Havana district.

NEGROES' HEARTLESSNESS.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18.—Decatur county has just had one of the most horrible crimes in the history of the state. One day last week a beautiful girl went to a spring about 200 yards distant from her father's house. At this spring she saw three negroes, but she thought nothing then, since people stop at the place to drink. She was accosted by one of the men, who asked if she was the daughter of Jim Alday. Upon receiving a reply in the affirmative he sprang at her and said: "Well, we are going to burn you up."

Two of them seized her, and while she struggled with all her strength, the third one fired her clothing, and, shoving her from him, told her with an oath to run. As the girl, now a mass of flames, ran screaming with intense pain, the three negroes disappeared in the woods. The girl fled to the door of her father's house and there dropped. Every stitch of her clothing had been consumed and her body was blackened and blistered.

Nothing has been heard from the negroes since their escape. There is no doubt as to what their fate will be if they are captured. Sheriff Patterson has requested the governor to offer a suitable reward, and this will probably be done at once.

DENIED A CANARD.

New York, Feb. 18.—Arthur Baldasano, the Spanish consul general, when seen with reference to a report from Washington that instructions had been received to send a tug to meet the Spanish warship, Vizcaya, with orders not to proceed into New York harbor, said: "I know of no reason why the Vizcaya should not come here. I have positively received no instructions to head off the Vizcaya. Why should not the Vizcaya come in?"

When the disturbed state of public opinion was suggested as a good reason, Baldasano remarked: "That is the very best reason why she should come."

COLORED DESPERADO.

Waltham, Mass., Feb. 18.—A colored desperado shot down, without warning, Station Master William H. Lane and then made good his escape from the station with the contents of the money drawer.

The police made an arrest about half an hour later and claim that they not only have this offender but also the men who held up the young woman agent at Fresh Pond. He was identified as William Miller.

BISHOP BROOKS' ESTATE.

Boston, Feb. 18.—An inventory of the estate left by Bishop Phillips Brooks, who died early in 1893, has just been filed in the Suffolk probate court, together with an account of his executor, showing that the legacies under his will have been paid. His whole estate was appraised at $45,856, of which $6500, the value of the land at North Andover, was real estate, and the balance was personal property. Among his gifts which have been satisfied are $1000 to the Boston home for incurables, his books valued at $1000 for a rector's library at Trinity church, and $2000 to Trinity church to use to complete the front of the church building.

THEATRE AFIRE.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Front Street Opera House was damaged to the extent of $50,000 by a fire at early hour this morning. Manager Ossner and his wife, who were the only occupants of the building, were taken from the first story window by the firemen. The fire was confined to the upper stories, but the lower part of the building was heavily damaged by water and smoke.

THE SEVERE NORTHERN WINTERS

Experienced for the past few years, and with such a changeable climate, have at endency to raise havoc with the Throat and Lungs, subjecting people to attacks of Asthma, Bronchitis and acute and chronic Coughs, at first a harmless cold or cough, which was allowed to take its course. Always keep Cleveland's Lung Healer on hand. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

Fine job printing done at this office.

A Never-die.

The "life-time" of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will never draw to a close. When a mother once uses it, she continues its use right along; because, she found, for curing cough, cold, croup and whooping-cough Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup unequalled by any other similar medicine. "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for ten or fifteen years in the family, for coughs and throat troubles caused by colds, and have found no superior article." Mrs. D. T. Clarke, 163 Congress St., Cleveland, O. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can be had everywhere for 25 cents. Dealers will say they have something else "just as good or better," because they want to make more profit. Don't be "taken in." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SPAIN'S DISCLAIMER OUT

Repudiation of Sentiments Expressed by De Lome.

She Regrets the Attack on the President—Text of Decree Accepting De Lome's Resignation—Funeral of Martyrs.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Spain has officially disclaimed in a positive manner the reflections contained in the De Lome letter and the incident is satisfactorily closed. The statement given out is as follows:

"The following is an abstract of a note sent by the Spanish government to Minister Woodford at Madrid: 'The Spanish government, on learning of the incident in which Minister De Lome was concerned, and being advised of his objectionable communication, with entire sincerity laments the incident which was the cause of the interview with the minister. Minister De Lome had presented his resignation and it had been accepted before the presentation of the matter by Minister Woodford. The Spanish ministry, in accepting the resignation of a functionary whose services they have been utilizing and valuing up to that time, leave it perfectly well established that they do not share and rather, on the contrary, disauthorize the criticisms tending to offend or censure the chief of a friendly state, although such criticisms had been written within the field of friendship, and had reached publicity by artful and criminal means. This meaning had taken shape in a resolution by the council of ministers before General Woodford presented the matter, and at a time when the Spanish government had only vague telegraphic reports concerning the sentiments alluded to. The Spanish nation, with equal and greater reason, affirms its view and decision after reading the words contained in the letter reflecting upon the president of the United States.

"'As to the paragraph concerning the desirability of negotiations of commercial relations, if even for effect, and importance of using a representative for the purpose stated in Mr. Dupuy De Lome's letter, the government expresses concern that in the light of its conduct, long after the writing of the letter, and in view of the unanswerable testimony of simultaneous and subsequent facts, any doubt should exist that the Spanish government has given proof of its real desire and of its innermost convictions with respect to the new commercial system and the projected treaty of commerce. The Spanish government does not now consider it necessary to lay stress upon or to demonstrate anew the truth and sincerity of its purpose and the unstained good faith of its intentions. Publicly and solemnly the government of Spain contracted before the mother country and its colonies a responsibility for the political and tariff changes which it has inaugurated in both Antilles, the natural ends of which in domestic and international spheres it pursues with firmness, which will ever inspire its conduct.'"

HUMANITY'S LOSS

In the Death of Francis E. Willard,

HEAD OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Died of Influenza and Gastric Trouble.

New York, Feb. 18.—Frances E. Willard, the president of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance union, who had been suffering from an attack of influenza, with gastric complications, died this morning shortly after midnight in this city. Miss Willard had been ill for about three weeks. She had the best medical care and treatment that could be given, but in spite of all efforts she grew gradually worse until her demise.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

There will be funeral services in New York city and later in Evanston, Ills., Miss Willard's home, where the body will be taken.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. She was graduated at Northwestern female college, Evanston, Ills., in 1859, became professor of natural science in 1862, and was principal of Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1866-67. The following two years she spent in foreign travel, giving a part of the time to study in Paris and contributing to periodicals. Miss Willard left her profession in 1874 to identify herself with the W. C. T. union.

ON ELECTION LAW

Changes Discussed by General Court.

A MAJORITY VOTE NEEDED TO NOMINATE.

Military Investigation to be Started.

Boston, Feb. 18.—Representative Frederick introduced an order in the house of representatives yesterday instructing the joint committee on military affairs to make an investigation into the armament of the artillery of the militia, and to report as soon as possible whether any action by the legislature is necessary in order to secure the effectiveness of the militia if called into action.

The bill to prevent the placing of the name of any political party on a ballot as a designation and the bill to keep the polls in Boston open from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. on election days were reported with the disapproval of the committee.

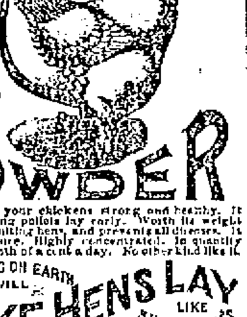
A bill relating to nomination papers was reported by the committee on election laws covering candidates for elective officers, delegates to a convention, caucus officers and ward or town committees. The papers must have not less than five signatures of the ward or town, members of the political party whose caucus is to be held, shall not have a larger number of names of candidates that persons to be elected and may have less, and must be accompanied by a written acceptance of the persons nominated.

The committee on election laws reported a bill requiring a majority vote to nominate in political conventions. This is the provision, the lack of which in last year's laws, was suspected to have been a trick. It allowed a plurality vote in a convention to nominate.

IDLE THROUGH FIRE.

Concord Junction, Mass., Feb. 18.—The bluing factory of George A. Conant was destroyed by fire last night, with a loss to the proprietor of $5000. The fire started in a stable adjoining the factory about 11 o'clock, and when some of the neighbors rushed to the building that structure was burning fiercely. The firm employed 100 hands, 50 girls and 50 men.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 137 Central St., opp. American House, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block, COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street, PHOTOGRAPHERS. Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW, 40 John Street, CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED. Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE, Room 16 Hildreth Building, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge Street, MEATS AND PROVISIONS. (Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PETER H. SAVAGE, Undertaker and Funeral Director, 160 WORTHEN ST. Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

It will positively cure the many common ailments which will occur to the inmates of every family as long as life has woes. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, diphtheria, gout, hacking, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza and neuralgia.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines; used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Tex.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room," Mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

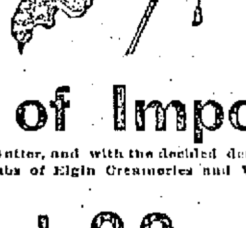
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

A BIG SACRIFICE

Regular $65 Sewing Machine Marked Down to $23.50.

We need the room for our 1898 line of Bicycles, which will be here soon, and will sell any Sewing Machine on our floor at exactly cost price. Cash or instalments. Old Machines taken in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET



Notice of Importance

We are overstocked with Butter, and with the decided decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 22 and 25c. We will also offer 120 five pound boxes and 130 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 23c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 29-3.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO. WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder, 23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O. Telephone 587-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on Joseph J. Johnson, 228 SUFFOLK STREET, Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $18, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St. Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS with Stool, Cover and Book for $185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN 285 CENTRAL ST.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan 215 DUTTON ST.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 3 2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY E. N. Wood & Co., 19-23 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

STAGE FOLK.

VERSATILITY OF ACTORS.

Mr. Wilton Lackaye's Opinions.

GOOD WORK BY AMERICANS.

The Original Svengali Writes on the Earnest Endeavors of Our Best Players.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York, Feb. 17.—It is a very curious thing that while American actors are constantly reproached by foreign critics with the lack of versatility, which is alleged to constitute the main difference between foreign and American artists, the New York writers do not seem to remember the exhibitions of that quality furnished by artists of their own country.

Mr. Mansfield's versatility is much heralded, but that is because most of his appearances in new parts have occurred since he was a "star," and he was not dependent upon the New York critical fraternity for publicity, having always had his own press agent, who called the attention of the public to the wide diversity of the roles in which he appeared.

Mr. James Hearne, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. William H. Thompson, Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Mr. E. M. Holland and the late Mr. C. Le Clercq have all played a number of roles which were widely different in character, conception and "make up."

The "make up," as we call the dressing of the part, the painting (sometimes modeling) of the face, effective though it may be, is the slightest part of the change in "character." Often the walk, the gestures, the manner, the eyes, the voice—nay, the very feelings—must be changed so as to merge completely the individuality of the actor in the identity of the characterization. This is the hardest task—the accomplishment of this the real test of the artist, for it is telling he "to assume that which does not belong to us of our nature, but to present the form and feature to the vision and give tangible reality to the imaginary creation of the author," as Colley Cibber defined his art, the players who go about the country exhibiting a comically gifted pair of legs or a handsome face in a play written to exhibit their peculiar selves have no more right to be called actors than Mrs. Langtry or the ossified man.

Not that I would exalt the "tricks" of character acting above the magnetism of the individual, but I insist that, no matter how powerful be an actor's "persuasion to his audience," "magnetism" or whatever you may please to call it, unless he conforms himself to the character he is no true artist. The Procrustean method of cutting off the head of a part or stretching its feet to fit the iron inflexibility of an actor's "personality" is a brutality to art which is not condoned by the fact of its sometime commercial success.

It is the contention of many who are concerned in the "business" of the theater that an actor who "conceals" his character is harder to establish to the knowledge of the public than one who is always the same in different settings. Whether this be true or not, it has no bearing upon the accusation in which foreigners have put us on the defense. The question of commercial advantage has no more place in a discussion of art than art in a convention of soap boilers.

It is undoubted that many of our successful stars are exhibitors rather than artists. But even in their case we will often discover that if we trace them back a little they have deserted their natural quality of versatility to prosecute a speciality which has met with unusual public favor. I don't think there is any such thing as a "straight" part.

If there isn't some salient point in a character, it isn't worth playing. We are perhaps all alike in big things, but in "nonessentials," perhaps as to immediate effect, but very essential in formation of character or side lights upon it, we are as different as the marks on our thumbs.

And if Bertillon can find such power in his detail not only for identifications, but for scientific criminology, how important to us that detail who have but the muscles and the outward seeming to express not only the physical characteristics of the man, but the operation of his very soul!

I saw a prominent actor play in three weeks in New York a jockey, a poet and —Romeo.

They were all "leading" parts—straight parts, in the language of the theater—and he played them all alike.

He entertained his audience, too, but he was not "in the skin" of his characters; he had only stolen their clothes. The value of versatility in broadening one's art is incalculable. Any one can play Romeo better for having played a negro or an Irishman.

You will find in nearly every case of a sudden hit by an unknown actor that he has been working for years in road companies in some out of the way place, storing up a "bit of business" here, an idea of "make up" there, a trick of elocution in another part until he has a fund of experience from which to draw when a metropolitan opportunity offers.

Mind you, I am not underrating genius. Some great general said that "Providence was usually on the side of the best equipped army." I find that genius usually perches on the banner of the man who works hardest and most intelligently, and who gets up earlier and goes to bed a little later than anybody else. This was the case with Maude Adams, who "suddenly" made a hit in New York after having been on the stage with western companies since early childhood.

Ada Lewis sprang into fame in a single night, after having played in Frisco for years.

Julia Arthur made a sudden sensation one day in New York at a matinee after having toured the world with Bandmann, playing every conceivable kind of a part.

There are many other cases, but in almost every instance the "sudden hit" in New York is somebody who has been playing for years somewhere else.

In fact, but for the numerous cheap stock companies which have sprung up recently we might despair of actors for the coming decade. As it is now, their tuition, though rather hard on the audiences of the present, bids fair promise for the audience of the future, which will perhaps estimate its amusement at something over 10 cents in value.

In answer to the question how to attack a part I can only say:

I don't know what plan of study other actors have, but the keystone of any success I have had is work, and again—work!

I cannot study from a "part." I must know the whole play, the relation of the characters, not only in their bearing upon my part, but in their attitude to each other.

I then try to saturate myself with the form of expression of the man and to surround myself in imagination with his conditions and environment.

Then he begins to take a form before my eyes. I can see how he walks, how he dresses, how he sits down and gets up, and all of these physical manifestations are governed by the nature and feeling of the man. He is always before me, an "eidolon," a real character whom I am attempting to imitate.

Very often at rehearsal an actor says of his own conduct of a scene, "Not a bit like it."

Not a bit like what? What does the actor mean when he says this?

He means that he has created out of the intention of the author a phantom which he is always pursuing and which is constantly eluding him, and when he finds for the moment that his mimetic art cannot reproduce this image that is before him he says, "Not a bit like it." And that is my conception of the "it" to which actors refer when they are speaking of their own work. Of course when they are criticising some other actor that, as Mr. Kipling would say, is "another story."

In my mind the only excuse for being on the stage is to love it with a love which cannot be denied.

In many respects it is heartbreaking, for unfortunately in this, as in other arts, success is not always to the deserved, and we have not the revenge of more enduring arts, judgment of posterity, for the actor's fame is a bubble, least substantial when it looks most brilliant.

So that there is only one consolation of which an earnest worker may be sure. Remember the lines of Longfellow in the "Building of the Ship."

For his heart was in his work,
And the heart giveth grace to every art!

—WILTON LACKAYE.

MONUMENT FOR ABBEY.

Plan Proposed by Mme. Melba.

HER DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

Under Abbey's Management the Well Known Opera Star Made Her First American Tour.

It is said that Mme. Melba intends to solicit a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Henry E. Abbey. Under his supervision the prima donna appeared in the United States, and in grateful recognition of the fact and believing his services for the advancement of musical and dramatic art should be honored she intends to devote both her influence and time to the successful accomplishment of this object.

Henry E. Abbey, the operatic impresario, was born in Akron, O., in 1818 and died suddenly, while burdened with domestic and financial troubles, on Oct. 17, 1896. In early life he started as a successor to his father—whose reputation was said to be "16 carat refined gold"—in the jewelry business and for amusement played the cornet in the Akron City band, of which he was the "star" member. A photograph in existence shows him in the midst of his brother musicians with his favorite instrument. He was also the ticket seller at the opera house, employed by the manager, Wils Robinson.

Lotin frequently visited the town, playing a week's engagement at a time, under her mother's management. Mrs. Crabtree became interested in Mr. Abbey on account of his evident business energy and commercial instinct and secured his services as manager of her daughter's company. As such he was very successful, and his career in life was determined.

After that he had Lawrence Barrett and, among other famous artists, Sarah Bernhardt—when he made his first great "hit" as a manager—Patti, Christine Nilsson, Henry Irving during his first tour, Mrs. Langtry, Edwin Booth, Mary Anderson, Mme. Rejane, Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Jane Hading and Anton Rubinstein. A lucky venture gave him control of little Josef Hofmann, the

HENRY E. ABBEY.

wonderful child pianist. His energies, however, were not alone confined to great actors. Buffalo knew him for a short time as manager of its Academy of Music. New York city accepted him at the Old Park theater, near Twenty-second street, on Broadway, which was burned down the night Mrs. Langtry was to make her American debut. For a brief term he had Booth's theater, and the Grand Opera House was his until T. Henry French supplanted him. Then he became manager of Wallack's theater, in 1888. His interest in the Park theater, Boston, lasted many years.

In 1883 the Metropolitan Opera House was thrown open to the public under his administration with the most brilliant operatic company ever assembled in America, but the experiment caused him to lose $250,000. Less than nine years later he had settled every dollar of his indebtedness with interest, the final installment of this large obligation being paid in December, 1891. At that time he was a member of the Abbey-Schoeffel firm—Mr. Grau being admitted later—of caterers to the amusement loving public.

It cost him on one occasion $4,000 to raise the curtain at an initial performance of opera, and, with his partner, he lost $50,000 in the succeeding four months, but he was the calmest man in the theatrical profession in the hour of adversity. Two Patti concerts, which he immediately gave, netted him a profit of $10,000. Then he imported the famous French baritone Lascelles, at a salary of $500 nightly and staged "L'Africaine." Lascelles was a great singer, a great actor and a great mascot. The ailing members of the company suddenly regained excellent health, enthusiastic audiences "packed" the house, and the season finished in an artistic and financial triumph.

In 1891 his salary list was a formidable one. Miss Van Zandt received $1,000 a performance, Miss Eames $800, Mme. Albani $600 and five other singers from $100 to $300. There was a chorus of 80, averaging $20 a week, or $1,600, and an orchestra at an expense of $2,400 a week—that is, the opera was presented for about $5,000 a performance. The German productions the season before had necessitated the expenditure of only $2,000.

But he had introduced to the American public a long list of musical celebrities—German, Italian and French—and also renowned actors and actresses from several European countries. In 1896 came his second and great financial embarrassment, the suit of his wife for divorce, his illness and untimely death.

Mrs. Henry E. Abbey was a Miss Florence Gerard. She was favorably known as an actress in England and this country for a long time previous to her marriage and is still well remembered as the original Mrs. Mortimer Mumpleford in John Stetson's production of "Confusion" at the Fifth Avenue theater. She was a tall, striking looking woman, noted for the magnificence of her toilets. She retired from professional life immediately on becoming Mrs. Abbey.

Of Mme. Melba little need be said. The Australian diva is a young and beautiful woman of the dark Spanish type, graceful in bearing cordial and frank in manner, unspoiled and unassuming. She was born in Melbourne in 1865 and says that her earliest recollections are of persistently crawling under the piano to hear her mother play. At 4 Nellie Mitchell was an infant prodigy. At 10 she had mastered the piano, organ and violin and was giving performances that astounded her hearers. At 17 she married Charles Armstrong, a sheep farmer and the brother of an English baronet, and sorrow. She determined to go on the stage, studied with Mme. Marchesi, made her debut at La Scala, in Milan, in 1889 and came to this country in November, 1893.

At the time of his death there was apparently but little remembrance of Mr. Abbey's generosity and enterprise by the famous operatic artists, but possibly now, inspired by Melba's example, they will be aroused to a grateful and enthusiastic sense of what the late impresario did for them, their success and their fortunes. But ingratitude is the most common of vices.

MME. MELBA.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

Geraldine Ulmar, who was to have come to this country, is still seriously ill from an accident last September. She has recently become reconciled to Ivan Caryll, the musical composer, from whom she was divorced several years ago. Miss Ulmar grew stout and then by dieting recovered her girlish figure. That recaptured her husband, and they remarried.

Success of Foreign Stars.

Mr. J. W. Morrissey than whom few people are better posted on affairs of the stage, is authority for some interesting data concerning the "takings" of foreigners in America. "Take, for instance, the Swedish singer Christine Nilsson," says Mr. Morrissey. "On her first season in this country she received $1,000 a night and a percentage when the receipts surpassed a certainamount, which often made her earn as high as $2,500 in an evening. This was under the direction of Maurice Strakosch. Nilsson invested largely in real estate, both in New York and Chicago, principally in the latter city, where the amount invested exceeded $100,000.

"In strong contrast to Miss Nilsson might be cited Adelina Patti. Patti was the idol of the operatic stage, and $5,000 a night was what she received, in some cases receiving $6,000 a night. She never left a cent in this country outside of what it cost her to live while here and other necessary expenses.

"Mme. Modjeska followed the example of Nilsson. A considerable portion of her earnings were invested in this country, and she owns real estate in Chicago, Omaha and other cities.

"Pauline Lucca received $1,000 a night while in this country and made a lot of money, but she didn't leave any of it here. She paid her hotel bills and the like and packed the rest away and carried it home to the fatherland.

"Charles Wyndham, the famous English comedian, made a success of it in the United States and showed his good sense by investing some of the money earned before he returned home. Western real estate and western ranch lands he considered good property, and much of his money went in that direction.

"Henry Irving has taken hundreds of thousands of dollars away from this country and as far as known has never invested a cent here. He usually clears up on each American tour something like $200,000, packs it away in his trunk, turns up his nose as he boards the returning steamer and smiles at the ease with which it all comes to him.

"Sarah Bernhardt takes away from us every time she comes here $100,000—often more—never investing even in a corset of American manufacture.

"Mrs. Langtry deserves praise for her patronage. She owns real estate in New York, Chicago and Long Branch. She has big accounts at all the first class dry goods stores, milliners' and dressmakers' establishments in almost every city she visits and spends her American made money in this country to a very great extent.

"Then there is Paderewski, of whom it is said on the best of authority that he received from the late William Steinway, who directly managed his tours, nearly $500,000 for the two seasons he played in this country. On his last trip he did not draw one cent from Steinway until about to take his departure for Europe, when he was handed by his manager drafts for $250,000. He spent practically nothing in this country. He even brought his cigarettes over here with him, and all his wearing apparel was purchased in Europe. Of course he had to eat, and as he couldn't have his meals sent over he bought them here.

"Teresa Carreno, who came over from Berlin last season, played at about 75 concerts and earned something over $50,000, all of which she is now spending in Berlin.

"Sarasate and D'Albert, the famous violinist and pianist, received $750 a night between them while here, participating altogether in about 75 concerts. They also took their money with them.

"Melba and Calve, both of whom received $1,000 a night and sometimes more, never spent a cent more than they had to in this country. The gowns worn by these charming divas all came from across the sea, and they did not condescend to open an account with any of our American dry goods firms."

May Irwin's Sons.

May Irwin paid $35,000 in cash for two New York dwellings the other day. She is worth $100,000, and will next season back two companies in addition to her own. She has two sons, both grown, who live with her. One attends St. Francis Xavier college; the other is a student at De la Salle institute. It is her intention to enter her youngest boy in the Naval academy at Annapolis. "If I were a man," she said, "I would be a sailor."

Miss Milward's Vow.

When in the first frenzy of her grief and terror at the murder of her old friend, William Terriss, Jessie Milward stood beside his body where it lay in the dressing room at the Adelphi and declared that she would never appear upon the stage again, she was making no vow born of hysteria, for the latest news from London is that Miss Milward has gone into permanent retirement.

STORIES OF THE STAGE.

Anecdotes That Are Really New.

LIFE AMONG THE MUMMERS.

Tales Worth Telling of Actors and Actresses—Yarns From Behind the Scenes and From the Rialto.

In his memoirs Joseph Jefferson tells of how he narrowly escaped the wrath of a country bumpkin while barnstorming through the south early in his career. He was then playing heavies and confesses that he was as ranting a melodramatic villain as ever trod the boards of a country schoolhouse. Of course he obstructed what would have been a happy marriage and was gloating over the fact in a vigorous aside when the countryman in the audience arose and declared if he "did not let that girl marry her feller he would settle with him after the show was over."

That was many years ago, of course, and in the wilds of the south, but in Philadelphia recently a similar event occurred. In the presentation of "The Man-o'-war's Man" the villain is a Spanish naval officer, Captain Havilando. The part is played by Henry Testa, who has been with Mr. Shea for several years. He takes a despicable part in the play, and the Cuban sympathizers in the gallery hissed him off the stage time and again.

When his schemes were finally thwarted and the lovers happily reunited, the curtain fell. Not so the wrath of the gallery boys. They gathered about the stage entrance and awaited the coming of Mr. Testa, anxious to revenge the injuries of the man-o'-war's man. It was only by summoning a squad of policemen that Mr. Testa finally was enabled to reach his hotel.

Theatrical folk are telling a story of Paul Potter, the witty, cynical, but always fascinating playwright. It happened during the rehearsals of Mr. Potter's new play, "The Conquerors," concerning which the cry of plagiarism has been raised. One of the actors had just finished an especially difficult scene, which was not entirely to his taste.

"Mr. Potter," he said, turning to the author's box, "do you really think that scene will go?"

"I don't see why it shouldn't," was Mr. Potter's imperturbable answer. "It always has gone."

Sir Henry Irving, like most great fathers, has never had any great confidence in the ability of his son Lawrence either as a player or a playmaker. Apropos of this, a story is told of the first production of "Godefroi and Yolande," a play written by Lawrence Irving and first produced in Chicago.

Sir Henry did not approve of this play and for some time absolutely refused to allow his company to present it. Finally Miss Terry, who has always been very fond of Lawrence, determined that it should have a hearing and, calling the stage manager to her assistance, got all things ready for its production and had it in rehearsal for nearly a month before Sir Henry knew positively just what was being done. At last the day for the dress rehearsal arrived and Sir Henry, growing a bit uneasy, said:

"See here, Ellen! I think I shall come around today and have a look at your work and see what the promise is."

"You will do nothing of the kind," replied Miss Terry.

"But," said Sir Henry, "the public, you know, will not believe that I am not responsible for the entire affair, and I certainly must be permitted to have at least one glance at it before the critics are invited in."

"It is too late now," answered Miss Terry. "You refused to give Lawrence a proper hearing. I volunteered to do the thing because I believe in the boy and know his talent. We have progressed thus far quite satisfactorily without your aid, and we shall finish as we began."

"But," remonstrated Sir Henry, "the public"—

"Ah, the public," replied Miss Terry. "Well, that is your lookout." And so saying she brushed out of the room with a laugh, and Sir Henry was obliged to content himself, for the persistent woman was as good as her word, and the distinguished gentleman was never permitted to see the play until it was placed before the public and the critics and the public invited in together.

During the time George H. Broadhurst was traveling through the south with Roland Reed, giving the finishing touches to "The Wrong Mr. Wright," he happened to attend a camp meeting in Texas where the revivalist Sam Jones was preaching. The camping grounds were near Tyler, Tex., where there are a good many saloons. In his first sermon Sam Jones announced that he would preach to men only every morning at 5 o'clock and unless he had good audiences at every sermon he would pack his trunk and go home.

For seven mornings the horn would sound regularly at 5 o'clock, and on each occasion nearly every seat in the big tent was filled. In his farewell sermon Sam Jones said: "I suppose that I should make some sort of an explanation as to why I have called you. If I gave you until 9 or 10 o'clock every day you would be so full of Texas beef and whisky that it would take somebody bigger'n Sam Jones to get next to you. I have tackled you on empty stomachs when you were weak, and as 200 of you have joined the church I think my system has worked pretty well."

The remark impressed the author as so unique that he decided to convey some idea of it in the play he was then writing, and that is the way in which the play "What Happened to Jones" received its name, for its original title was intended to be "The Dear Bishop."

THE PLAY AND THE PLAYERS.

Nathaniel Goodwin has produced the play written by Clyde Fitch on the life of Nathan Hale, and it has evidently met popular approval in spite of the contrary reports of its character. It is described as "excessively rancid" and at the same time "lacking in vitality." It closes, as "The Devil's Disciple" does, with a gallows in view. Mr. Goodwin's personality is said to be unsuitable for the role of the young spy and ardent lover depicted in the play.

Paul Potter has bought Guy de Maupassant's "Mlle. Fifi," which he utilized as the first act of "The Conquerors." He will at least own that portion of the piece in one sense of the word. It is said that he will also secure the English rights to Sardou's "La Haine," which is the original work from which he drew the rest of his drama. "The Conquerors" will be presented in London this spring.

Modjeska steadfastly refuses to play in "Magda" in New York because that city rejected it when she appeared in its first English production six years ago. "Measure For Measure," "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" will be her plays.

The proposed comic opera company in which Lillian Russell and Jessie Bartlett Davis were to be united will probably not be formed. Miss Davis is anxious to appear in pieces which give the leading role to the contralto, while Miss Russell is equally disposed toward those which put most of the responsibility on the soprano. An arrangement by which they would appear on alternate evenings might be more satisfactory, but is not contemplated, as the object of the plan would be to gain strength from the coalition.

The attempts to steal vogue from successful plays by imitations in titles are common. "The Widow Jones" is followed by a similar farce called "The Real Widow Brown," which is traveling through the smaller towns. "What Happened to Jones" and "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" are jointly echoed in "The Mysterious Mr. Jones."

James K. Hackett will next year be the youngest of the "stars." Daniel Frohman will present him at the head of a company as Nigel in "The Tree of Knowledge" and probably in George Hibbard's "Marlborough," which Edward Sothern has also under consideration.

Joseph Jefferson will continue next season in "The Rivals," and Rose Coghlan may act Mrs. Malaprop. Elsie Leslie, who was an ideal Little Lord Fauntleroy, will be the Lydia Languish. Miss Leslie has spent the interval in school.

Jules Lemaitre has provided a play for Rejane in which she has refused to appear, as a new Sardou drama will occupy her time during the rest of the winter. Jane Hading may be seen in the role written for Rejane.

One critic calls for an Ibsen who shall make comic opera less conventional. A brave effort in this direction was an amateur work given the other day in New Orleans. One act was in this country, another in the planet Saturn and the third in hell. But Offenbach anticipated this last situation.

Sarah Bernhardt is to direct a theater in Brussels as well as in Paris. None of her productions this winter has met with success.

May Robson, who is said to have aspirations to tragedy, has had herself photographed as the Angel of Death.

"The Telephone Girl" and "The Belle of New York" will both be acted in London in the spring.

LABOR MATTERS

UNION STATE WORK.

A QUESTION OF IMPORTANCE TO ORGANIZED LABOR ARGUED.

A Michigan Case Involving Principles That Are Supported by Labor Unions All Over the Country and Which Are Being Pressed in Many Localities.

One of the sharpest engagements in which organized labor ever took a hand in Michigan came to at least a temporary end when the state auditors awarded the contracts for the state printing and binding for the term of two years from July 1 next. It was the first time that the state was ever in an encounter with organized labor, and the three state officials who had to bear the brunt of the engagement admit that they learned much that was interesting. A Lansing (Mich.) correspondent of the Chicago Record, in reviewing this interesting controversy, says:

Bids were opened on Jan. 19, and the awards were made on Jan. 26, yet the board heard from nearly every labor union and trades council in the state. The two bidders for each contract were the Robert Smith Printing company of Lansing, which has had both contracts for a number of years, and The Review and Herald company, which is conducted by the Seventh Day Adventists at Battle Creek. The Lansing house only is union, and it was upon this issue that the fight was waged.

A day or two after the bids were opened it became known that the Adventists were the lowest bidders for each contract. They were about $18,000 below Smith on the binding, which aggregates about $50,000 during the life of the contract, and about $3,750 below on the printing, which amounts to $100,000 during the two years. The binders are required to furnish all material, but the state furnishes the printer all paper used, so that the $100,000 represents labor only.

The labor unions protested as soon as the figures became known, and a large delegation of union men from various sections of the state was given a hearing by the board. L. W. Rogers, representing the Allied Printing Trades of Lansing, made the principal argument, clearly setting forth the view which organized labor took of the situation. He declared that the greatest good to the greatest number is the essence of good government, and upon that principle organized labor protested against awarding the contracts to a nonunion firm. Both companies, he said, are doing a printing business for the purpose of making money, and each has an equal right to get it if it can. But there was said to be a third party to the transaction—the people—and upon its rights the contention was declared to rest.

Mr. Rogers showed from the report of the state labor commission that the union company pays its employees an average of $14.84 a month more than does the nonunion company, which meant that during the life of the contract the union house would pay in wages, on the basis of the number of persons now employed, about $41,000 more than the other would pay.

"This money first comes from the people," said Mr. Rogers. "We insist that it should go back to the people. If the contract goes to a union firm, the great bulk of the money will go back to the people in the shape of wages and through these employees reach the business men and pass on its customary round of prosperity to all. If it goes to the nonunion firm, more than $40,000 less of it will thus return to the people. We do not know whether it will be placed in the coffers of this church or go to build sanitariums or to print books to propagate that religion or to send missionaries to foreign lands. What we know is that it will be lost to the people. Is it not plain, therefore, that from the people's point of view the union bid is the best for the interest of the state? I maintain that it is the cheapest because the union firm gets less out of it than does the nonunion firm. The real cost of a thing is the profit made out of it. The union manager receives the money, but pays nearly all of it back. The other would receive it and keep the greater portion of it. Who pays this nonunion firm the enormous profit more than the union firm can make if it is not the people? The total $100,000 involved in the contract merely circulates from the people, through the state treasury and back to the people. It passes, as it were, from one pocket to the other, and we protest against any man or institution grabbing more than $40,000 of it en route and withholding it from the wage earners who perform the labor."

A. H. Smith of the Detroit Typographical union said that the keynote of the whole situation was the elimination of unfair and unwholesome competition in the markets because of the difference in wages. He insisted that a trades unionist of whatever craft is in far better condition to be a good American citizen than his fellow craftsman who works under unfair conditions and for smaller wages. The board was cautioned against endeavoring to save a few thousand dollars, which, after all, comes from the laboring people, who constitute 80 per cent of the population, by giving a contract to a firm which is enabled to do the work cheaper simply because it pays smaller wages. The fact was pointed out that a nonunion employer is under no obligations to pay his employees any stated wages, and that any threatened loss due to taking a contract at too low a figure is invariably made up by cutting the wages of employees. In a union shop this cannot be done, the employer being obliged to pay the union scale and himself stand the loss incident to his failure to make a proper bid.

Although they took no part in the hearing the Republican politicians of the state took a most lively interest in the contest, scores of them writing to the board and protesting against either contract going to a nonunion firm. These politicians did not hesitate to say that such a disposition of the contracts would cost the party practically the solid organized labor vote next fall. None of the union speakers made any such prediction, however. They confined themselves to the other phases of the question and were highly complimented by the members of the board for the calm and businesslike manner in which they handled their side of the case. In addition to the difference in wages paid by the two bidders it was also charged that the employees of the Adventist company contribute one-seventh of their earnings to the church, which thus realizes an average of $17,000 a month from the employees of the Battle Creek printing house.

After considering the question overnight the board of auditors awarded the printing contract to the Robert Smith Printing company, explaining that the difference of $8,600 in the bids would be more than made up by the expense and inconvenience which would result by having the printing done away from the seat of government. The departments are in almost hourly communication with the state printer. This objection is not so potent when applied to the binding, and as the Adventist bid was 41 per cent less than was that of the Lansing company this contract was awarded to the Battle Creek company.

The result does not appear to satisfy any one. Smith explains that his bid was necessarily higher because he had to figure on paying union wages and on the fact that the nine hour workday will be introduced with the advent of the new contract. The Adventists think they were entitled to the printing contract.

They expected to lose money on the binding, but hoped to more than make it up on the printing. An acceptance of the binding contract alone simply means a dead loss, and they probably will decline to take the divided contract. The union men are displeased because the state gave a nonunion company any recognition whatever, and the result is more than likely to be felt at the next election.

However, the members of the board justifies its action on the ground that they are sworn to protect the interests of the state, and they maintain that a difference of $18,000 was more than they could see their way clear to ignore.

Russia's Unemployed.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: In view of the impending introduction of the state monopoly of the sale of spirituous liquors, by which about 12,000 persons in this city will be thrown out of employment, while many licensed victuelers will be ruined, the authorities, fearing that the consequent large addition to the ranks of the unemployed may give rise to disturbances, have decided that all persons not born in the capital who may find themselves deprived of their livelihood by the projected measure shall be sent back by railway, free of cost, to their native places.

It is apprehended, however, that these people, accustomed as they have been to town life, will no longer be able to accommodate themselves to the conditions of rural existence or be willing to engage in agriculture in the country, where they will only form an unwelcome surplus population and disturb the present condition of social order. Instead of trying to devise means of employment which might give these exiles some chance of supporting themselves the authorities propose to increase the police force so as to be able to suppress with promptitude any disorders of which they may be the cause. This is a queer illustration of the science of government.

Debs' Plea For Worden.

Eugene V. Debs has issued a plea to the public to interfere and save the life of Salter T. Worden, condemned to die on the gallows for the crime of train wrecking. Worden was convicted at Sacramento in 1894, and Governor Budd has refused to do anything in his behalf. The wrecking occurred on the Southern Pacific railroad during the heat of the A. R. U. strike. In his plea given to the press Mr. Debs asserts that Worden is the victim of a conspiracy concocted and carried out by detectives in the employ of the railroad company, and at the worst the condemned man was but a tool in their hands.

At that time Worden was one of the local leaders in the strike, and Debs declares that the alleged conspiracy was formed for the purpose of turning public sentiment against the strikers and bringing defeat upon them. "The strike," writes Debs, "had a tremendous hold on the public sympathy in that state. Worden was the very man to entrap in the meshes of corporate conspiracy, and the diabolical plot was carried out. A train was wrecked and a chain of criminating evidence was forged about the helpless victim. The corporation was triumphant and labor was once more in fetters."

New York's Sweatshops.

New York State Factory Inspector O'Leary says:

"The second factory inspection district is composed of the county and city of New York alone. In this district we find 5,091 shops and 66,500 workers, 75 per cent of whom are Jews, about 15 per cent Italians, and the balance is made up of Hungarians, Russians and English speaking men and women.

"The district where the 'sweating' system, so called, is virtually confined is that section of the city contained within the locality bounded by Eighth street on the north, the Bowery on the west, Catharine street on the south and East river on the east. The population living within this territory, as gathered from the bureau of elections and the police department, is between 400,000 and 450,000 persons."

WHITE SLAVES.

An Extract From the Advance Sheets of a History of the United States.

The women of New Bedford will supply a chapter rather interesting to America when the time comes for writing truthful history. "Once," the historian will write, "we used in America to whip black women in the south. They were employed to pick cotton. They received no wages, so the plan adopted: to get the most work out of them was to whip them when they were careless. A severe whipping was found entirely efficacious.

"The negress at first would show sulkiness. When the time for the whipping came, she knelt and begged for mercy. During the whipping she screamed. After the whipping she was a much more valuable slave. She did her work carefully, and the other negresses, observing her punishment, avoided her bad example.

"Nothing apparently could have been more satisfactory. But the people of the north, though entirely ignorant of the needs of cotton growing, interfered. The screams of those negresses so worked on their nerves, particularly in New England, that they fought for four years to stop slavery. And they were pleased with the result, although it cost millions of lives and thousands of millions of dollars.

"The American nation talked a good deal after that about American treatment of women, and much of this talk came from New England.

"Great surprise, therefore, when in 1898 an attempt to reduce starvation wages by 10 per cent revented a similar system of woman treatment in New Bedford.

"Again the cotton industry was involved. White women the workers in this case. Great competition among cotton manufacturers, and mills paying about 10 per cent profits. A system discovered far better and cheaper than slavery.

"Instead of owning the worker, feeding her and taking care of her as a valuable chattel, she was hired. She fed herself. Her sickness or death meant no loss. Invariably she sacrificed herself to her children, supplying workers to take her place at the loom when she should take her place in the graveyard. The mill owners, by agreement, paid as little as would let the workers live and breed more mill hands.

"It was ideal. The slavery system was costly extravagance compared to it.

"And the getting of the most work was not difficult. The whip, of course, had been laid aside. After the grand national howl about the screaming negress the whip could not be thought of. In the first place, the mill owners were too refined to think of using it, and in the second place they would have been lynched if they had tried.

"But something, of course, had to be done. The tired woman, watching eight looms, working hard all day with an aching back, with tired eyes and brain and heart, would get careless. Her wages, $4 or $5 a week, seemed to inspire very little ambition in her. What should keep every particle of energy in that white woman centered on the mill owners' interest? That was the great problem. A genius solved it very simply, by the system of fines. It worked thus:

"The white woman at the loom, aged from 15 to 60, was watched by overseers. These made notes of her conduct. If she looked up at the wrong moment, if through fatigue or unskillfulness she injured a piece of the precious merchandise passing through her hands, there was ready a lash that cut deeper than the old fashioned blacksnake.

"Going for her pay she received instead of $4 perhaps $3.42. 'Fifty-eight cents deducted for fines,' the clerk would tell her. 'No explanations; please pass along!'

"The white woman, whipped in this modern civilized manner, acted altogether differently from the black woman of the south. She said nothing to anybody. She scraped up the pennies and the three dollars paid by the mill for that week of her life and went home. When she got there, she thought hard about it. The thing had happened before, but it was always quite a problem how to live for a week on a little less than the cost of living. The problem solved—a little less to eat or a little less to wear—she put her head on her arms to think and weep until the time came to go to bed and get strength to work at the mill again.

"No screaming as the negresses screamed. But the lesson was well taught. It was rarely necessary for a good many weeks to fine that same white woman again."

The above chapter of history, as the future will write it, is not imaginary. Every man knows that. The New Bedford strike has brought out the fight of the mill women against the system of fines.

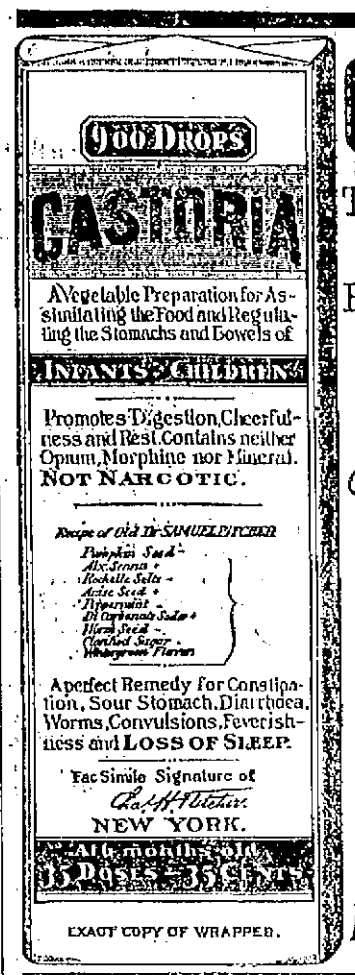
What do you think of that system?

What do you think of the man whose pocket holds the fines taken from that woman?—New York Evening Journal.

The Devil's Hold.

John Graham Brooks, in a lecture on Robert Owen delivered in New York recently, speaking of the early awakening of the great reformer's heart and mind, said:

"He never ceased asking himself what kind of a race he and his partners were making while they were getting rich. In his diary he said, 'It seems as if the devil had hold of us, crushing out every hope of a better race.' Another entry records the fact that in the preceding year he had made $60,000 while the laborers were working 10, 11 and 12 hours a day for 10, 9 and 8 shillings a week. He sees that it is all controlled by economic law and that he cannot change existing conditions as he wishes, but is convinced that he has no right to $50,000 a year on the condition of making for England a race of mothers unfit to bear children."



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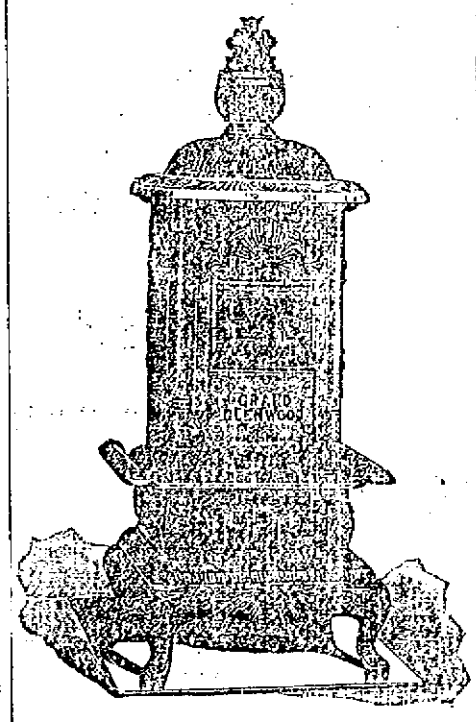

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INFORMATION IS WANTED REGARDING the whereabouts of Donald Campbell, said to be a resident of this city. Address "Information," Sun office.

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Great food digester, quickly cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gas rise and all stomach disorders. In female a stomach troubles cause irregularities. Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure prevents them; 25c. at druggists. Important, write Schoeffler Phar. Co., Newark, N. J. Pamphlet free.

SKATES

The Famous

Long Reach Skate

25c. Per Pair and up.

MORE THAN

5000 Pairs in Stock.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. {Clerks} H. Garrity

Artists' Materials

Of all Descriptions for

Oil, China, Water Color Painting

And Charcoal Drawing.

China for decorative purposes. Canvas stretchers up to 48 inches always in stock.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best meal of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. Harris, Prop. J. J. Regan, Mgr.

The Lowell

Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

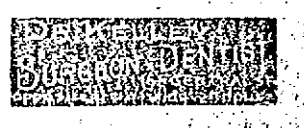
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $1.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

129 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; families, $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Lecolair's, 129 Middle street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 02	§7 07
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 48
6 43	7 5.	6 45	§7 35
§7 04	8 02	7 55	9 10
*7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
§7 28	8 15	*9 10	§[illegible]
§7 33	8 50	9 10	§10 25
*7 41	8 37	10 17	11 25
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 05
9 15	10 35	11 35	§12 07
9 47	10 40	12 03	§12 50
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 55
§11 42	12 28	2 05	3 01
§12 16	1 05	*3 05	§3 35
1 41	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 11	§5 32
*§3 32	4 25	*5 10	5 45
4 25	5 30	5 53	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 41	7 19	6 14	7 35
*§6 22	7 16	*7 32	§[illegible]
*§7 49	8 30	*8 00	§8 35
		10 15	11 22
		11 25	12 23

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 07
5 45	9 57	1 40	§1 57
§9 19	10 10	5 00	§5 49
§4 25	5 32	7 10	§8 15
§5 53	7 03	8 00	§8 35
		9 10	10 06

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 53	8 43	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 15	10 35	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 03
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 55	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 43
3 20	4 22	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 12	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 23	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 16	11 15n	12 51
9 15	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 45	1 24	11 15	12 58
4 15	5 23	5 00	6 21
5 35	6 53	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

§ From Middlesex St. Station only.

n Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Batry, 49 Market street.

GREY TEA AND COFFEE POTS

given away with tea. All sizes of grey enameled Tea and Coffee Pots given away with a pound of 60c. Tea. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Roarke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Harris, 10 Appleton street, knows what good taste is with respect to stationery. Consult him.

Co. C, Sixth regiment association, held a meeting at the American house last evening and spent a social hour.

Mrs. John J. Donovan and Miss Donovan of Branch street left Wednesday for St. Augustine, where they expect to remain for about six weeks.

The ladies of the Worthen street Baptist church gave a social last evening at which the guests were entertained with a graphophone concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell left yesterday on the Raymond & Whitcomb excursion to Mexico and intermediate points. The company is a large one and the trip will extend over a number of weeks.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

JUBILATION

Many Lowell People Give Expressions to it and With Good Reason.

Mrs. Charles A. Coburn, 15 Marshall street, says "Both myself and daughter Florence have suffered from catarrh, my daughter's case being especially bad at times; all the passages of the head and throat would seem to be nearly filled up, while her senses of hearing and smelling she seemed to be losing. I sent her to Ellingwood & Co.'s for a bottle of California Catarrh Cure, and it has worked wonderfully. I cannot speak too highly in its praise; her head is very much clearer than it has been any winter for several years, whileall traces of deafness seem to have disappeared. Anyone suffering from catarrh will make no mistake in using California Catarrh Cure."

We point with pride to the absolutely unequaled record of cures wrought in Lowell and vicinity. Every ward and every street in Lowell and her neighboring cities bears witness to the virtue and the value of C. C. C., the Great California Cure(in testimonials of remarkable cures.

Catarrh of the head is bad enough, but the results that surely follow its neglect are worse and more dangerous.

The poison spreads by getting into the throat and stomach.

Then comes agonizing indigestion, acute catarrh of the liver and kidneys, tuberculosis, consumption!

Pains all over, in the head, side, chest, and back.

Gases form in the stomach, the appetite is variable or fails altogether, the skin is unhealthy and the breath often exceedingly foul.

These are all symptoms, well known and unmistakable.

There is but one cure and that is California Catarrh Cure.

California Catarrh Cure is for you, too. In cases of colds it is invaluable, as it helps in breaking them up and entirely prevents a cold "hanging on," as well as the attacks of acute catarrh which so often follow a severe cold in the head.

Sold by all dealers. A bottle for 50 cents, three times as much for $1.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)
9000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 12, Noon.
Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $73.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service
S. S. Labrador sails Wednesday, Feb. 2nd at 1 p. m. Vancouver sails Saturday, Feb. 12 at 1 p. m. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to company's office, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. H. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

BOOTT STRIKERS

Overseer Scott Asks Them to Return to Work.

SAYS THAT A SETTLEMENT WILL BE MADE.

Young Ladies are Willing to Confer.

The young ladies employed in the Boott mills' cloth room, who went out on strike yesterday, returned to work this morning.

Last night Overseer Scott sent messensengers to the houses of the girls telling them to return to work this morning and matters would be satisfactorily arranged.

The young ladies decided to report for duty this morning and hear what Overseer Scott might have to say to them. If his promises gave them any encouragement of receiving a restoration of wages, they would remain at work. If not, they decided to remain out.

It is said that in the attempt to run the machines in the cloth room yesterday afternoon, considerable trouble was experienced. The wrong rolls were placed on the machines and other annoyances probably hastened the appeal to the strikers to return to work.

TALES OF THE TIMES.

How Senator Burrows Rehearsed One of His Speeches in a Car.

Senator Burrows was riding down to the capitol recently in a yellow car of the Metropolitan line. On the previous day the Corbett election case had been up in the senate, and it was expected that the argument would be continued. Senator Burrows, who is a member of the committee on privileges and elections, is against Mr. Corbett, and it was his vote which resulted in an adverse report from the committee.

In the hands of the senator as he sat in the corner of the car was a huge pile of manuscript, the speech which he had prepared for delivery. Oblivious of the place, he was rehearsing his remarks. Beginning at first in a tone scarcely audible, he became so engrossed in his work that his voice grew louder and louder. The climax came, when slapping his hand forcibly upon his knee, he exclaimed in a commanding tone, "Mr. President, this case is stare decisus!"

The legal phrase echoed from one end of the car to the other. Some young men, who had been listening with amused countenances to the fervid eloquence of the senator, clapped their hands in appreciative applause. This brought Mr. Burrows back to earth. He started, looked around, realized that he was in a street car and blushed violently. He hurriedly seized a newspaper and tried to interest himself in it. The effort was a failure. He felt himself the cynosure of all eyes, and in a few moments left the car and took the one that was following close behind.

The sarcastic Representative Perkins of Iowa, who talks with a quaver in his voice, made a hit recently. Representative Greene of Nebraska, one of the new Populist members, who, although a pointed speaker, has made himself tiresome to the house by his frequency, had been haranguing about the failure of prosperity to return. Stepping down into the center aisle, he quoted from Scripture that "they (the Republicans) proclaim peace and there is no peace," adding "they talk prosperity and there is no prosperity."

Representative Perkins, apparently indifferent to his surroundings, rose slowly, stuck his hands in his trousers pockets, and looked square at the gentleman from Nebraska.

"There are others who talk cala-amity, cala-amity," he drawled, "and there is no calamity." Mr. Greene was squelched in the general laughter that followed the sally.

Senator Mason has a large fund of light stories that he tells on appropriate occasions to enliven conversation. One of these he was telling recently in connection with the immigration bill. The senator took a trip into the northwest not long ago, visiting a section where there are many hardy immigrants from Norway and Sweden. He was in the restaurant at a railway depot and observed the conductor of the train come in and purchase something to eat at the counter. In some manner the conductor dropped his commutation meal ticket upon the floor and a sturdy Swede, who wore hobnailed boots, stepped upon it.

"And do you know," concluded the senator, "that when the conductor picked up that ticket he found the Swede had punched $3.46 out of it?"

The house voted the other day on the Teller resolution, and Representative Hicks of Pennsylvania was absent. The other morning, while Speaker Reed was riding in a street car toward the capitol, Mr. Hicks stepped aboard.

"Hicks, come here," said the speaker, and the Pennsylvania congressman obeyed.

"Hicks," drawled the speaker, in a rebuking tone, as though he were a schoolmaster, "you didn't come to school last Monday afternoon. Have you brought an excuse from your mother?"

Mr. Hicks' reply was lost in the laughter that followed the speaker's question.

The poem entitled "Opportunity," by ex-Senator Ingalls, which was recently published, is not the only one under the same heading. Mr. Walter French, the file clerk of the house, has among his clippings one of these poems, which was written by Dr. R. D. Joyce, a man of some literary fame, a few days before his death, and when he knew that his life was nearly ended. Since Dr. Joyce was writing from his own bitter experience the lines are not without interest. They run:

Sweet hours that I have lost unwittingly,
Bright pearls that through my careless fingers slid
Into oblivion's wave and there lie hid,
Never returning to restore to me
The priceless gift, wing'd opportunity,
That few men grasp and keep and fewer still
Use justly! O swift hours, had I been wise
From year to fleeting year your worth to prize,
On other paths than those of grief and ill
And ignorance, beneath the shining skies
Of calm philosophy, with clearer ken,
I now might walk and see the hearts of men
And nature's face and teach my soul from these
Some little knowledge of God's mysteries!

—Washington Post.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Free Medical Advice

Do you understand just what Dr. J. C. Ayer's medicines will do for you? Are they helping you as fast as you think they ought? Write to our doctor. He will answer all questions, and give you the best medical advice, absolutely free.

Address the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Rumor at City Hall of a Re-organization.

CHARLES L. McCLEERY MAY BE GIVEN A PLACE.

Talk About the Police Commissionership.

The responsibility of Asst. Supt. Hartwell's appointment is a question of state that is agitating a great portion of the republican delegation in the common council.

A few evenings ago, several of them had their heads together striving hard to solve the problem. Councilmen Bosca, Wiggin, Smith, and Leighton were in the gathering. Some one suggested that Lang's influence had something to do with securing the place for Hartwell, but Jim Smith denied such an allegation. "Hartwell is a quiet sort of a fellow and he always got along with the Ward Seven people. He was quite influential with them and Bill Hayes got to favoring Hartwell. I would not be surprised if Hayes got him the place."

Wiggin's version suited the crowd, and Leighton chimed in: "They may laugh at Hayes, but he's all right."

"That's what he is," answered Bosca. "There's nothing foolish about Hayes. He may look like a farmer, but when he goes after anything, he generally gets it." The meeting resolved itself into a Hayes praise service before it dispersed without finding the discoverer or champion of Hartwell.

There is a rumor about City Hall that as soon as the investigation of the Board of Health is completed, a reorganization of the board will take place. It is said that if Mayor Bennett can push through a re-organization scheme he will give a place on the Board to Editor Charles McCleery of the Mail. This will be done to remove him from the police commission contest. Such an appointment would also please Commissioner Rice, for his friends believe that Mr. McCleery is his stumbling block in this fight. They figure it out that with these representatives of two republican papers in the field, Mayor Bennett cannot make a choice and would be compelled to look outside for a man. The best appointment he could make in such a case, they say, would be Ed. Conant, for then he would be subjected to less criticism. But Mr. Rice's friends reckon that if Mr. McCleery is given a place so that he would be removed from the fight, Mayor Bennett would have no reason to refuse to appoint him.

Last night the truant commissioners were before the committee of the School Board that has in charge the matter of making new rules for the commissioners. The commissioners have been assigned to new territories. Mr. Thornton covers the district in the center of the city, while Messrs. Kelly and Roussin have the use of the team and cover the remainder of the city.

SATURDAY'S SUN

WILL HAVE PLENTY OF SPECIAL FEATURES.

The special features in tomorrow's Sun will make fine and entertaining reading for the thousands of Sun readers. There are several features that will certainly please all and they are so arranged that in their perusal, the greatest enjoyment will be afforded.

Next Tuesday will be the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and in anticipation of the great event, Albert P. Southwick has written a detailed account of the Homes and Haunts of Washington. This story is wonderfully complete, though in a condensed form. Bab's contribution, the story of "The Women of Today," tells about gems and jewels, and refers to novel styles in diamond ornaments, woman's fondness for rings, bracelets, and brooches. Next Tuesday, a great meeting of women will be held in Washington. It will be the annual convention of the Daughters of the Revolution. The organization includes the wives of men of national prominence and the story tells of the parts they will take in the great convention.

Luck played a great part in the life of Commodore Vanderbilt and The Sun tomorrow will illustrate the beauty of woman's devotion by printing the story of the great assistance Mrs. Vanderbilt has given to the Commodore.

The search of men and women for the truth will be treated in an article on "The Era of Mysticism." It will point out the way that kings and queens, actors, lawyers, novelists, clergymen and physicians seek knowledge of unseen forces. The origin of the Cuban rebellion is also referred to in another article. Those who enjoy sporting news will find plenty to satisfy them. Particularly will this be the case with dog fanciers and followers of the turf. The funny page better illustrated than ever is just a hummer, and will surely make you laugh.

DYING MAN GRASPS AT A STRAW.—"Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has done so much for me that I feel I owe it to suffering humanity to give testimony. For years I had smothering spells, pains in my left side, and swelled ankles. When I took the first dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, my friends thought I was dying. It gave me almost instant relief, and six bottles entirely cured me."—Mr. E. L. Lumsden, Scranton, Pa.—57.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

WHAT IS IS WHAT IS NOT IS NOT!

This is a fact we are selling **Jackets, Suits, Capes, Waists, Skirts, Wrappers, Tea Gowns and Misses' and Children's Garments** for not enough **MONEY** to cover the cost of Manufacturing.

A Cloak Dept. Sale.

Do you need a Garment? Buy one now if you may! A few left of those beautiful, all wool JACKETS, Silk Lined, worth $7.50, at **$2.98**

If you have not already looked at the lot of JACKETS at . . . . . **$4.98** to do so ere Saturday night. None will remain after that date. Going rapidly, and why not? They are Silk Lined Coats, in Jersey, Cheviot and Fancy Tweeds. Every Garment worth at least $10.00.

THE LADIES' CAPES at . . . **$4.98** is another Gigantic Offering. Capes in Kersey, Boucle, Cheviot, etc., etc., Silk and Satin Lined, Fur and Braid Trimmings. Worth no less than $10.00. An early visit will assure you of one of these Capes, otherwise you'll miss it.

A Cloak Dept. Sale.

Misses' and Children's All Wool Garments, Reefer, Full Back and Cape Effects, all wool materials, newest cloths and only . . . . . **$1.83** These are worth $5.00.

We have a few Coney Fur Capes, 25 inches long, full Thibet Collar and Edge Trimmed. A Bargain at $8.00. Now **$2.98**

Plush Capes, just the thing. Not many left. They go cheap. Medium lengths. Satin Lined, Plain and Fancy Satin, Fur Trimmings. A Stylish Garment, **$2.98**

Just 25 beautiful Capes left in Velvet, Plush and Tufted Cloth, Plain, Braided and Fur Trimmings, 33 to 36 inches long, worth $15 to $25. Now only **$7.50**

N. B.—The Sale of Skirts in our Cloak Department, also in our Dress Goods Department is still on. The prices are most **RIDICULOUS. COME AND SEE!**
Large Bargains all over store.

Bon Marche Dry Goods Co.

"GET THERE."

RICHARD LE GALLIENE.

Le Galliene, the poet, critic and essayist who is lecturing in America, is a slim young man of 30. He is very eccentric and is better known in America for his eccentricities than for his books.

WHAT
Prof. D. Hayes Agnew
SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

WRAPPERS

Today we place on sale about 100 dozen Ladies' Wrappers, well made, perfect fitting, good quality, styles and colorings, and at extremely low prices. They are indeed big bargains.

Good quality Percale Wrappers, regular $1.00 quality, at 61c.

A better quality Percale Wrapper, regular $1.25 quality at 78c.

Best quality Percale Wrapper, piped and braid trimmed, worth $1.50 and $1.75, at 93c.

Children's Dresses

Misses' Flannelette Dresses, well made, good patterns, fine quality flannelette, worth 50c., at only 19c. each, and another lot that is worth 69c., at only 31c. each.

A lot of Ladies' Black Sateen Waists that are worth $1.00, at only 61c.

25 dozen Ladies' 25c. Fancy Colored Aprons at 2 for 25c.

We have just secured a job lot of Ladies' White 50c. and 65c. Extra Long Nurse Aprons, which we offer at 25c. and 29c. each.

1000 dozen Ladies' Gingham Aprons at 10c., 12 1-2c., and 19c. each.

50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Colored Hose, regular 37c. kind, our special price 2 pairs for 25c.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

A Whole Carload of Wakefield and Heywood

Baby Carriages

In the very newest styles and colorings was opened in our Furniture Department yesterday, and we cordially invite inspection of what we consider the prettiest line of Carriages ever exhibited in Lowell. Prices range

From $4.00 Up.

TOMORROW WILL CLOSE THE SPECIAL

Corset Fitting Exhibition in Our Store

MRS. SOUTHWORTH,

representing the Thompson Glove Fitting Corset company is giving special demonstrations of corset fitting and will be pleased to explain the merits of the

Thompson Glove Fitting Corset

To our patrons today and tomorrow.

AN ADVANCE SALE OF

New Silk Waists and Separate Skirts

is now going on at our store. Immense variety. No back numbers. The newest styles. The latest fabrices.

STYLISH SKIRTS made from plain and fancy woven wool and silk fabrics, percaline or silk lined, corded or braid trimmed, prices range from

$1.50 to $25.00 Each.

FANCY SILK WAISTS made in the very newest styles, from plain or changeable taffeta silks, roman or ombre stripes or plaids, at prices ranging from

$3.50 to $15 Each.

TEA AND COFFEE DEPARTMENT

Saturday is always bargain day in this department and we have some extraordinary bargains for tomorrow. Call and see.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.